New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ARABIA.

Perilous Passage of the Arabia from Boston to Halifax.

Incidents of the Voyage.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am glad to tread once more upon dry land, even though it be this dismal land of the fogs and the blue noses. I left Boston in the Cunard steamship Arabia on Wednesday, the 13th inst. In a contemptible little steam-tug, we were politely towed down Boston Harbor and out into Boston Bay, where our ship lay in waiting. The agent who sold tickets informed us that the ship was "lying in the stream." But he was only lying [illegible], for the ship was lying outside of Boston Light, [illegible] miles from her dock! Here we were unceremoniously tumbled out of the tug into the ship, in company with the Royal mails and a royal confusion of passengers' luggage.

At half-past one o'clock we were under way. The sky was clear and a breeze came in fresh from the east-southeast. We hoisted our jib, set the spanker, topsails, topgallant-sails, and trysails, fore and aft, and braced up sharp, bowled along merrily, heading East by North for Halifax. It was a beautiful day, and ladies and gentlemen promenaded the saloon deck and the spar deck bravely. We watched the outline of Cape Ann as it faded into the blue West. We followed the sea gulls that skimmed about the path of our ship. We passed fishermen at anchor, hauling up cod and haddock for the solid Bostonians. We spied a whale spouting away to windward, and at four o'clock we sat down to dinner.

The ship ran her E. by N. course, close-hauled, making ten and eleven knots, all through the moonlit night. But when I came on deck at six o'clock on Thursday morning, the wind had gone down. The sails were hanging in the clewlines, a thick fog was resting on the water, and the ship was steaming ten knots, heading east by south, and blowing her steam-whistle every two minutes. Eight o'clock is the breakfast hour, and most of the passengers were on deck in readiness for this important [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] going of twelve miles. The ship was then brought up to the South, and at twelve o'clock she was headed [illegible], going about five knots, [illegible] the deep-sea lead giving thirty-five fathoms. At [illegible] o'clock P. M. steering the same course, at the same speed, the deep-sea lead gave fifty-five fathoms, with a pebbled bottom. Along the afternoon we steamed half-speed, our course gradually veering up to east. At four o'clock P. M. our course was east-northeast, going seven knots by log, and at six o'clock P. M., east-northeast, going nine and a half knots by log, running, as we supposed, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the wind light from the westward, and a thick fog. We held this course all Thursday night, going slow, and stopping the engines every hour to sound.

CONSTERNATION OF THE PASSENGERS.

When the ship struck the greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers, who perceived in an instant their danger. Those who were yet in their berths rushed up in undress, breathless with alarm. The firemen and the watch below scrambled on deck, believing that the ship was going down. The ladies, on deck, were, at first, almost frantic; some of them sank upon the settees and nearly swooned away. We believed, for a moment, that we must take to the boats, and many of the passengers hurried below to get clothing and blankets for their wives and children. Indeed, every one on board was, for the instant, struck with terror. Pictures of all the shipwrecks and disasters at sea, that we had ever heard of, stared at us out of the mist, and suggested for us the experience of similar horrors! I looked over the taffrail, as the ship tore herself off from the reef, and saw long splinters of oak, and large pieces of oak timber, with masses of kelp and sea-weed, leap up into the ship's wake and float off into the mist. I knew it was the ship's keel, crushed off by the rocks.

THE LEAK.

Water was immediately reported coming into the forepit, but the passengers knew nothing about it. [illegible] who, like myself, were on the alert to know, from personal observation, what was the condition of the ship. The officers refused to make any communication to the passengers who [illegible]. Capt. Stone said not a word. I admired his coolness, but I despised his unnecessary and insolent silence to those who had a right to know their condition, and what their prospects. The second and fourth officers of the ship were [illegible] to the ladies or gentlemen who ventured to make a brief inquiry of them. I write these fellows down as the coarsest and most ill-bred officials that I ever saw upon a quarter-deck.

ATTEMPTS TO STOP THE LEAK.

A tackle was immediately rigged over the fore hatch, and a gang of men went down to break out the provision casks, cargo, cordage, and spare paddle-floats which were stowed in the fore pit, and upon which the water was rising. It took nearly [illegible] hours to get this stuff up on to the lower deck. When the pit was cleared of stowage, the carpenter went down and opened the ceiling inside the bow, and found water spirting through in small streams all about the cutwater. But there [illegible] the full extent or nature of the damage which the ship had received. [illegible] the Arabia had sustained a blow which, under less favorable circumstances, she could not have survived an instant. By 11 o'clock the water had risen about four feet in the fore pit. There are no pumps forward of [illegible] and the water was coming [illegible] through sluices under the forward coal-bunkers, into the engine-room, before the pumps can get hold of it. This seems to me to be a very bad arrangement in a ship three hundred feet long!

The passengers were kept in a state of anxiety, until they saw the water decreasing in the fore pit, [illegible] it to the donkey pumps amidships. And when they found by their own observation that the pumps had the master of the leak, they were gradually quieted, and longed for land, as they again lit their cigars on deck, or resumed their reading or sewing in the saloon. That night, however, there was but little sleep enjoyed aboard the Arabia.

THE RATS.

[illegible]

[illegible] invaded the state rooms in the after cabin, scampering over the berths and the baggage, terrifying the children, frightening the ladies and making the doleful night hideous by their distressing cries. It was a significant omen.

SUNSHINE.

On Friday morning at eight o'clock the damp and dismal fog which had encurtained our wandering path, lifted; and we were rejoiced to look across the blue expanse of water on which the sun was shining. The ship was headed North, and we ran in for land which we made about nine o'clock, and soon after we were moored alongside the wharf at Halifax.

THE BLONDE ROCK.

The reef on which we struck is, according to our best reckoning, the Blonde Rock, lying about three miles to the southward of the Seal Islands, which are to the southward and eastward of Cape Sable. It was upon this rock that the beautiful packet ship *Staffordshire*, Captain RICHARDSON, was wrecked in the Winter of 1853, and some four hundred lives lost, coming from Liverpool to Boston. A few miles to the northwest, on the inside of the Seal Islands, the Cunard steamship *Columbia* was wrecked several years ago. It is a dangerous vicinity, and a careful shipmaster will always give it a wide berth. It is well enough to inquire, how the *Arabia* came there? Every passenger has asked this question, and every one has his answer. Some said that our position was owing to champaign and a sleepy watch the night before. But this I am entirely unwilling to credit. Some said it was a local attraction in the binnacle. What attraction there might have been in the binnacle, I cannot say. But I can say that there was no local attraction of any degree outside the binnacle, in the person of the officer who stood watch over it. Strong currents, and an insensible leeway made by the press of canvas we carried the day before, doubtless had something to do with it. But all these influences should have entered into the reckoning of the navigator who laid the course of the ship. For myself, I cannot escape the conviction that the *Arabia* was driven over that reef in consequence of *the gross carelessness of those having the ship in charge.* I consider that we escaped total wreck by a hair's breadth. There were about sixteen feet of water on the rock when we struck, and our ship drew twenty-one feet. Had we struck on slow speed, the ship would probably have stuck fast, and broken in two. By our momentum and by the aid of a strong flood tide, we literally planed over and across the rock into deep water!

THE SURVEY.

As soon as we were moored in Halifax, a message was sent to Rear-Admiral FANSHAWE, of H. M. ship *Boscawen*, lying in port, who came on board with Mr. CUNARD. The Admiral pulled on his long rubber boots, and poked down into the fore pit, where the water was over the keelson. Captain STONE and the Admiral's carpenter did the same. The passengers were anxious to know what was to be done. Was the ship going to England? or would another take her place for the voyage? or should they wait here until she was repaired? Mr. CUNARD told them to wait until Saturday, the next day, when a survey would be completed, and the result should be communicated and explained to them. The passengers, therefore, remained on board, waiting the result of the survey. In the meantime, chain pumps were rigged down the fore-hatch. The coal in the forward bunkers was moved aside, under the boilers, and a free passage for the water made into the engine-room, where the steam pumps could get hold of it. A diver went down outside and stuffed oakum and tallow into the leaks. The fore peak was shored off, and enormous quantities of cotton and oakum battened into the head of the ship inside. All these things were done during the day and night of Friday. The passengers spent the time on deck watching the work, but venturing no question to the insolent officials.

AN ILL OMEN.

In the evening the round full moon arose, and on the quarter-deck we gathered and sang songs of home, even till the "wee small hours ayant the twal." There as we watched the sea and the shore, as we sang and talked away the time, one of us discovered, by the moonlight, something creeping along one of the hawsers, which was made fast to the wharf from the after part of the ship. It was a rat! We watched him until he jumped into the shadows on the wharf. Then another followed him over the hawser, and another, until it seemed that all the rats in the ship were going ashore. We hoped they were; but we remembered the proverb that "rats desert a sinking ship,"—and were dumb! Is this a sinking ship? We'll know to-morrow.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY.

Saturday morning the work of the divers and carpenters was continued. About 12½ o'clock Mr. CUNARD assembled the passengers in the saloon, and read what purported to be a statement of the survey. *But it was not signed by the Admiral.* The gist of this statement was that the ship was badly damaged and must go into a dock. There is no dock in Halifax. She must therefore go to England. We have patched her up as well as we can, and think she will go over safely, though she is now leaking eighteen tons of water an hour. Those passengers who wish to go on, can go on, and those who wish to stay can stay. They can receive their passage money back, from this port to England, or they can have rooms in the *Canada*. We give you one hour to decide what you will do, as the ship will sail for England at 2 o'clock!

This was quite unexpected. The passengers were more perplexed than ever. Those who had business engagements to meet were anxious to go on, if the ship was seaworthy. Those bound on pleasure, with their wives and children, would go and suffer some discomfort, if the ship was seaworthy, rather than rot two weeks in Halifax, and on their own expense. Mr. CUNARD had not pronounced the ship seaworthy, and yet he was going to send her to sea immediately! Some of the passengers took their luggage ashore, and then brought it on board again. They wanted honest and reliable advice.

A Boston gentleman with his family, at last determined to leave the ship, then others followed, as fast as they could get their luggage out. This they had to do themselves, going down into the hold and shouldering their own trunks, for they got very little sympathy from the officers of the ship, and as little help. Two o'clock arrived very soon. Some 35 to 40 passengers had now escaped from the ship. When the plank was hauled inboard and the ship cast off her lines, [illegible] some who desired [illegible] had lost the opportunity to escape to the dry land. "You should have made up your minds before," said Capt. STONE, "it's too late now—the ship is off for England!"

And so she sailed—a leaky ship with a precious freight. May our Heavenly Father give the winds and the waves charge concerning her, that they take her safely over the hazardous sea!

[illegible]

It is the general opinion here with shipmasters and insurance men, with whom I have conversed, that the *Arabia* sailed unseaworthy; and that she never should have been sent off in the condition in which she sailed.

HALIFAX.

It is dreadful dull in this one-horse town. Nothing to be seen but fogs and blue noses, and nothing to be done but look at them. There are now sixteen of us here, at a miserable hotel, the best in the place, called the "Waverley." We do our best to entertain one another; reflecting, all the while, that we are running up a heavy bill, which we must pay out of our own pockets. When the *Pacific*, of Collins line, touched on Tuskar, she put back to Liverpool, and went into dock, (although she might have gone safely on her voyage,) and the passengers had the offer of a passage by any other boat, or of waiting in Liverpool a few days for the ship to repair, at the expense of the Company. That was a noble American generosity. The passengers waited for the ship, and became fast friends of the line. Mr. CUNARD might profit by this example!

We have written a few songs here, commemorative of our misfortunes, which we sing every day. I will close my long letter with one of the songs, which we sing to the camp-meeting air, "A few days:"

I.

I've written out a little song,
Of a few days, a few days,
I shall not make it very long,
For we are going home;
Of a trip we've made from Boston town
In a few days, a few days,
When we all came near going down
Instead of going home.
Chorus—Oh! It is right over yonder,
A few days, a few days,
Oh! It is right over yonder,
That we are going home.

II.

We started on a pleasant day,
For a few days, a few days,
And went quite smoothly on our way,
As we were going home.
We soon got off on the sea alone,
For a few days, a few days,
But felt quite safe with Captain STONE,
For we were going home.
Chorus.

III.

[illegible]
For a few days, a few days,
[illegible]
[illegible]
We ran upon a [illegible]
For a few days, a few days,
[illegible]
That sent us nearly home.
Chorus.

IV.

[illegible] was smooth and the tide was high,
For a few days, a few days;
Or we'd have laid there high and dry,
And never seen our home;
But we changed our course and cut it short,
For a few days, a few days,
And drifted into the nearest port
Instead of drifting home.
Chorus.

V.

The passengers were afraid to go,
For a few days, a few days;
The first mate of one Mr. Snow,
And he was going home;
Gowan was brave, and so went on,
For a few days, a few days,
Resolved to die with Captain STONE,
Or see him safely home.
Chorus.

VI.

But we would stay on board no more,
For a few days, a few days,
So we took our trunks and came ashore,
Instead of going home.
And here we laugh at Pharaoh's rhymes,
For a few days, a few days,
Which we'll see printed in the TIMES
When KAVANAGH gets home.
Chorus.

VII.

This chiel's among us taking notes,
For a few days, a few days;
About a steamer that scarcely floats,
And never'll take you home.
He knows about that great "survey,"
In a few days, a few days;
The extra boats and the "pump away,"
When we were going home.
Chorus.

VIII.

Thank God we've kept the ladies here,
For a few days, a few days;
Our wives and friends and children dear,
While we are going home.
Then one and all your glasses fill,
For a few days, a few days:
And drink their health with a hearty will,
For we are going home.
Chorus.

IX.

Now if you'd make a pleasant trip,
For a few days, a few days,
And go to sea in a leaky ship,
When you are going home,
Why, take the old *A-ra-bi-a*,
For a few days, a few days,
But we will wait for the *Canada*
To take us safely home!
Chorus.

As you see, we are waiting here for the *Canada*, which sails from Boston on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and shall be glad to get out of this dismal place, even in a Cunard ship. KAVANAGH.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Pro-Slavery Version of Recent Events—Assembling of Armed Men at Lexington, Mo.—Preparations for a Fresh Raid—The Rescue of Robinson, and the Alleged Capture of Lecompton by the Free-State Men—Appeals for Aid from Atchison and Stringfellow, &c., &c.

THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY MAKING READY FOR WAR—CALL FOR A MEETING AT LEXINGTON.

To the Citizens of Lafayette County:

It becomes our painful duty to inform you that civil war has again commenced in Kansas. Four hundred Abolitionists under LANE have actually come into the Territory and commenced a war of extermination upon the Pro-Slavery settlers.

On the 7th of August the notorious BROWN, with a party of three hundred Abolitionists, made an attack upon a colony of Georgians, numbering about two hundred and twenty-five souls, one hundred and seventy-five of whom were women, children, and slaves. Their houses were burned to the ground, all their property stolen; horses, cattle, clothing, money, provisions, all taken away from them, and their plows burned to ashes. This colony came from Georgia, to settle peaceably in Kansas, and were quietly cultivating the soil and disturbing no one. They did not even have arms for defence. They are now driven from the Territory, with nothing left but the clothes on their backs; indeed, they even took the boots off the men's feet and put them on their own. Capt. COOK, who has the charge of the colony, is now here asking for arms and men to aid his colony to settle again in the Territory.

August 12, at night, three hundred Abolitionists under this same BROWN, attacked the town of Franklin, robbed, plundered and burnt the place, took all the arms in the town, broke open and destroyed the Post-Office—carried away the old cannon "Sacramento," which our Missouri boys so gallantly captured in Mexico, and now are turning its mouth against our friends in Kansas. Six men were killed, and Mrs. CRANE was knocked down by an Abolitionist.

The same day a Mr. WILLIAMS, a settler near St. Bernard, was shot by an Abolitionist who sneaked upon him, while he was quietly mauling rails upon his claim.

August 12—About fifty Abolitionists attacked the house of Mr. WHITE, in Lykins County, robbed him of everything, and drove him into Missouri. He is a Free State man but sustains the laws of the Territory.

August 15—BROWN, with four hundred Abolitionists, mostly LANE's men, mounted and armed, attacked Treadwell's settlement, in Douglas County, numbering about thirty men.

They pointed the old cannon, "Sacramento," towards the colony and surrounded them. They being so largely overpowered, attempted [illegible]; but as they were not [illegible] it is feared they have all been taken and murdered.

It is now feared that the next move will be made upon Lecompton, to rescue the prisoners, ROBINSON and others, who are held there for treason.

Letters from W. H. RUSSELL, at Westport, say that expresses are arriving hourly, giving information of the progress of the Abolition traitors; and that from every quarter they hear of murders, outrages, plunders and cruelties committed by the vile Abolition Party in Kansas.

The foregoing information can be relied on. It comes to us from W. H. RUSSELL, D. R. ATCHISON, A. G. BOONE, B. F. STRINGFELLOW and THOMAS HINKLE, men whom you all know, and on whose statements you can rely. They say to us "we give you no more rumors, but a simple statement of facts. We say to you that war, organized, matured, *settled*, war is now waged upon us by the Abolitionists, and we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, and to be themselves driven from their homes, to *rally instantly to the rescue.*"

Now men of Lafayette what will you do! will you stand still and see the enemy approach step by step, until he stands upon your door sill and finds you unarmed, or will you go out to meet him, and drive him from your soil.

We have [illegible] *long enough.* The time has come when we must do *something* to protect our firesides. The enemy is advancing upon us—the next breath from Kansas may bring to our ears the death shrieks of our fathers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, neighbors and friends who went there to find a home, but have been butchered by the Abolitionists; they call now for help and protection. Will you give it to them? or will you desert them?

Now is the time for ACTION. *We must* [illegible] *go to the Territory immediately, or all will be lost.* The intention of the Abolitionists is to drive us from the Territory and carry the next election and get possession of the reins of government. This we must not submit to. If we do Kansas is lost to the South forever—and our slaves in upper Missouri will be useless to us—and our homes must be given up to the Abolition enemy.

Come then to the rescue! Up men of Lafayette!

Meet at Lexington, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, Aug. 20, BRING YOUR HORSES WITH YOU, YOUR GUNS AND YOUR CLOTHING—all ready to go on to Kansas. Let every man who can possibly leave home, go now to save the lives of our friends. Let those who cannot go, hitch up their wagons, and throw in a few provisions, and get more as they come along by their neighbors, and bring it to Lexington on Wednesday. We must go *immediately*; there is no time to spare, and *no one must hold back*. Let all do a little, and the job will be light. We want two hundred to three hundred men from this county. Jackson, Johnson, Platte, Clay, Ray, Saline, Carroll and other Counties are now acting in this matter. All of them will send up a company of men, and there will be a concourse of action. NEW SANTA FE, Jackson County, will be the place of rendezvous for the whole crowd, and our motto this time will be "no quarter." Come up, then, on Wednesday, and let us have concert of action. Let no one stay away. [illegible] to advise, the young men to execute. We confidently look for [illegible] hundred to a thousand citizens to be [illegible]

[illegible] For your own sakes, [illegible] of your wives, your children, your sisters, your homes—come up, and let us act in this matter decidedly, and put an end to Abolitionism in Kansas. Their motto is "no quarter to Pro-Slavery men."

Capt. [illegible] company are notified to meet [illegible] Lexington on Wednesday, Aug. 20.

[illegible] WM. P. WALTON,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] NATHAN CORDER,
H. M. BLEDSOE, JR., OLIVER ANDERSON.

APPEAL FROM ATCHISON AND STRINGFELLOW.

LANE'S MEN HAVE ARRIVED!—CIVIL WAR IS BEGUN.

On the 7th inst., BROWN, the notorious assassin and robber, with a party of about three hundred Abolitionists, attacked and drove into Missouri, COOK, and a colony of Georgians which had settled near Ossawatomie. This colony was unarmed, and numbered in all, men, women, children and slaves, about two hundred! Their houses were burned, all their property (even to the clothes of the children) taken or destroyed.

On the 12th inst., a party, numbering some fifty, attacked the house of Mr. WHITE, in Lykins County, and drove him into Missouri, robbing *him of everything.* He is a Free-State man, but sustains the laws, and was attacked for attempting to procure the arrest of the murderers of WILLIAMSON.

On the 15th inst. 300 Abolitionists under BROWN [illegible]

On the 16th inst., they proceeded to attack Treadwell's settlement, in Douglas County, numbering about 30 men. The Abolitionists numbered [illegible] 400 men, under the command of BROWN and WALKER, and mounted and armed.

[illegible] planted the cannon which had been taken at Franklin, and attempted to surround TREADWELL'S party. The latter overpowered and scarce of [illegible]

Hourly expresses arrive announcing the progress of the [illegible]. We have not time to give further details. We give these that you may see that it is no outbreak, but an organized campaign.

We believe that ere this Lecompton is taken. In ten days not one Pro Slavery settler will be left on the south side of Kansas River, unless instant aid be given them.

Our friends on the north side, scattered and unprepared, will then be exterminated and expelled.

We give you no more rumors but a simple statement of undoubted facts. We say to you that war, organized, matured, *is* now being waged by the Abolitionists; and we call on all who are not prepared to see their friends butchered, to be themselves driven from their homes, to rally instantly to the rescue!

The Abolitionists proclaim that "no quarter will be given!" "Every Pro-Slavery man must be exterminated!" What will be your reply?

D. R. ATCHISON,
W. H. RUSSELL,
A. G. BOONE,
B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

WESTPORT, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

PRO-SLAVERY VERSION OF RECENT EVENTS.

We take the following choice *morceaux* from the Leavenworth *Journal* of the 17th inst. Our readers of course understand that the statements here made must be taken with every allowance for the writer's vivid imagination. We quote:

"Citizens! to Arms!! Our Country is invaded! and hired minions are massacreing our people in all parts! No quarter is given! Neither age or sex is exempt from the merciless savages who are laying waste our Territory.

Expresses arrive hourly, bringing additional news of fresh outrages perpetrated by these Abolition miscreants.

Women and children are arriving hourly from the interior. Our houses are full, and every endeavor is made to make them comfortable. Col. PAYNE has issued a call for the assembling to-morrow (Sunday,) at 8 o'clock, of the Fourth Regiment Kansas Militia. New Companies are being enrolled, and by to-morrow evening 500 men will be *en route* to the seat of war.

Now that the Government troops have turned TRAITORS! and COWARDS!! we are forced to act for ourselves. Let us, then, be up and doing. Let there be an universal uprising of the Law and Order Party. Let no quarter be given, but let the entire Abolition horde be swept from the Territory."

We trust our patrons will excuse the scarcity of matter in this week's issue. We are compelled to put the paper to press on Sunday instead of Wednesday, as the *office en masse* leave for the seat of war immediately.

We will not be able to get a paper out the coming week, but just as soon as the *war is ended* the *Journal* will be issued regularly.

THE ATTACK ON FRANKLIN.

An express from Lecompton has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack on Franklin by LANE's men, the sacking of the town, robbery of the mail and destruction of the Post-Office.

The attack was made on the town late in the evening, on Tuesday, by upwards of 150 men. They attacked Judge FAIN, and shot him in the shoulder.

They next attacked the Post-Office, and after robbing it of its entire contents, and completely gutting and setting fire to the house, treated in the most dastardly manner the Postmaster and his family—Mr. CRANE's energies as a Justice of Peace being the cause of the unheard-of atrocities perpetrated upon him.

After ransacking the houses, the invaders condemned them to the flames, but, after a [illegible] agreed to spare them, if they (the citizens) would agree to leave the Territory in 24 hours, never to return. All the arms, private and public, muskets and cannon, were taken by them. An attack upon Lecompton is hourly expected.

Now that the issue, bloody though it may be, is forced upon us, let us be up and a doing. Let no quarter be given, but war to the extermination of the miscreants be the motto.

Let us begin at home! Let Leavenworth be cleansed of these traitorous lepers! Let not one traitor remain to Give aid to the enemy!! Let no quarter be given!!!

FREE-STATE ATTACK ON LECOMPTON—CAPTAIN TREADWELL'S COMPANY SURROUNDED.

LATER.—*War! War!! War!!!*—An express rider has just arrived from Lecompton, which place he left last night, bringing the following news:

Lecompton, Aug. 15, 2 o'clock, P. M. Capt. TREADWELL's company of 40 men are surrounded by 800 abolitionists who swear that no quarter shall be given. Capt. TREADWELL's men are in a log building, and have so far held out manfully. They managed to get a woman to carry a message to Gov. SHANNON, asking for aid. Gov. SHANNON [illegible] called upon the U. S. forces, who [illegible]

The whole country is overrun by [illegible]. The express rider met [illegible] drinking at his house. Six of LANE's spies were captured at Lecompton, who state that their orders are to spare none, but to exterminate the Pro-Slavery party. On the arrival of the news of the surrounding of Capt. TREADWELL's company at Lecompton, Col. TITUS, and twenty men, started to his assistance, since which time nothing has been heard.

Now that the issue has been forced upon us, let us be up and doing. Let no quarter be given, and let the laws be enforced, and drive these "Hessians" from our soil.

ATTACK ON COLONEL TITUS'S COMPANY.

Mr. ROBINSON, Express, has just arrived, bringing intelligence of the attack on Colonel TITUS's house, and the probable murder of the entire party. There were thirty men in the house, and as it was surrounded by at least four hundred, there is no possibility of the escape of a single man.

Another portion of the Abolition forces attacked the house of G. W. CLARKE, Indian Agent. About two hours after the destruction of Col. TITUS' house, and while the company was leaving, the [illegible] was distinctly heard. *Lane is in the field.* ARTHUR PRESTON, Esq., wounded; M. STEVENS, killed; Mr. OWENS, killed; [illegible] killed. Lecompton is hourly expected to be attacked.

Up citizens of Kansas and come to the rescue. All the women and children of Lecompton are driven from the city and are now coming to this city. *Action! Action!! Action!!!*

PRO-SLAVERY APPEAL—RESCUE OF ROBINSON.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 12 o'clock.

To all true Pro-Slavery Men in Missouri:

Gen. CLARKE, agent of the Pottawatomies, with his family, brings the news as stated by himself, herewith inclosed.

An army of LANE's men have demolished Franklin. Six to eight hundred men strong attacked Col. TITUS near Lecompton, who had about thirty men; battered down his house with cannon, his family having just left, killed a number of his men and took him and the balance of his men prisoners.

They attacked the guard of the United States troops who had in charge ROBINSON and the other prisoners, who surrendered, *not firing a gun*, and are now in the hands of LANE's men. It is impossible to state, in a letter, all the outrages committed by these marauders.

We have had five expresses from different parts of the Territory, since this morning, from Iowa Point to Lecompton.

They are driving all the Pro-Slavery men out of Douglass County, and destroying their property. The fugitives are arriving every hour.

We call upon our friends in Missouri, in the name of humanity, to assist us; to come to the rescue, with men, and provisions to support them. We have determined to clean the Territory, or fall in the attempt. We send expresses, to-night, to St. Joseph, Liberty, Platte City, and to Westport. To arms! at once, and come to the rescue. We are all under arms to-night, and will be ready to-morrow.

F. C. McCARTY, President Law and Order Party.

MORE FIGHTING.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., a party of eighteen P. S. men were surrounded by Gen. LANE's whole army, 800 strong, and cut their way through with the loss of two men killed and ten wounded. The same men, about 400 or 500 abolitionists, surrounded Col. TITUS' house, having with them a piece of cannon; after an hour's defence and when most of his men were killed, TITUS surrendered. It is feared that as he was not summoned to surrender that he was executed on the spot. Gen. CLARKE escaped with his family across the river before LANE's army reached that point, and are now at Col. McCARTY's in this city. Gov. SHANNON and nearly all the citizens of Lecompton escaped. Lieut. WOODSON, being *forted* up in the house with his family, were taken. WOODSON is a prisoner and his house burned down.

A fight took place on the 14th near Ossawatomie, between 200 Abolitionists and 12 Pro-Slavery men who were *forted* up. Fourteen Abolitionists were killed, and sixteen wounded. The Abolitionists were repulsed. *Lecompton is to be destroyed to-night.*

LECOMPTON TAKEN BY THE FREE-STATE MEN.

From the Western Dispatch Extra.

[illegible] an Extra of the Leavenworth *Herald* of last [illegible] we have received confirmation of our worst fears. We have not time for comment, but give the extract entire:

An express has just arrived here, bringing intelligence that Lecompton has been taken by LANE's myrmidons, and that our friends are at the mercy of the armed ruffians. The attack was made this morning about the dawn of day. Our friends resisted as long as they could, but were finally overpowered by LANE's men, who numbered 800—all armed to the teeth.

They attacked the guard of the U. S. troops, who had in charge ROBINSON and the other prisoners, who surrendered, *not firing a gun*, and are now in the hands of LANE's men. It is impossible to state in a letter all the outrages committed by these marauders.

The following dispatch, addressed to Col. PAYNE, of the 8th Regiment, tells a sad and dreadful tale. Is there a heart in the breast of any Law and Order man in Kansas that will not respond to the following earnest appeal? Let the cry of our friends be—To ARMS!—To ARMS!!

ANOTHER PATHETIC APPEAL FROM ATCHISON.

NEAR LECOMPTON, Aug. 16, 1856.

FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER: The Abolitionists have come on us this morning about daylight, whipped and taken prisoners our men. Lecompton is taken, and deserted by the women and children. LANE's men are about 800 strong. The U. S. troops have also been whipped. Will you come to our rescue before we are all murdered. We are out of powder and lead and every kind of ammunition. Our friends are now stationed in Sheriff JONES' house, as many as can, and will fight to the last. Will you help us?—If so, come at once. Unless we get help we will all be murdered. The foregoing is reliable.

D. R. ATCHISON, W. H. RUSSELL,
JOS. C. ANDERSON, A. G. BOON.

STILL LATER.

MONDAY MORNING, 18th, 10 o'clock.

W. H. RUSSELL, T. HINKLE, and JOS. C. ANDERSON, have just arrived from Kansas, to urge our citizens to go immediately to the rescue of our friends in Kansas. They confirm the above, and say that things are worse than represented, and that *three hundred men must go up on Wednesday, Aug. 20.*

THE GREAT EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT KANSAS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

As we have given currency to the printed accounts of disorder that have reached us from Kansas, and which proceed from the organs of the Pro-Slavery party, it is but fair that we should annex those which have reached us from the Free-State party, through gentlemen who arrived in the city yesterday. One of these informs us that, on August 9th, a military camp, consisting of some 150 Pro-Slavery men were driven off from their position, four miles from Ossawatomie.

Our informant states that the plundering of provision wagons, proceeding from Kansas City to that point, had been traced to this camp, and hence the demonstration against it. He says that Franklin, near Lawrence, was a rendezvous for some 60 or 70 Southerners, who committed trespasses upon the property of Free-State men, similar to that recorded above, and were, besides, carrying on the stealing of horses. On the 12th, these men were routed in an engagement, which resulted in the death of one Free-State man and the wounding of three. Seven Pro-Slavery men were wounded. WILLIAMS, a Missourian, who had expressed himself in favor of the Free-State Party, was shot by one [illegible], a Pro-Slavery man, while the former was mauling rails. He died in a few hours after receiving the contents of the other's gun. This took place on the 10th inst.

Mr. HOYT, a citizen of Lawrence, and peaceably inclined, while riding in the neighborhood of a camp of sixty Southerners, on Washington Creek, was taken from his horse, shot six times through the body, and left dead in the road. His horse was taken. The people of Lawrence called upon the United States troops to act in the matter. As they declined, about two hundred of the Free State people marched on this camp, which retreated to Lecompton. The Free-State men, receiving a reinforcement, proceeded to Lecompton on the morning of the 16th. From the numerous reports of artillery heard in that direction during the day, it is presumed that a sanguinary engagement must have been fought at that place. Particulars unknown.

On Sunday the 17th, Leavenworth city was alive with the preparations for another incursion into the Territory. Dispatches were being sent to Liberty, Platte City, Delaware, &c., with the offer of [illegible] per day for men. [illegible] expected to arrive in the place by the morning of the 18th. Large numbers of the [illegible] which we publish to-day had been circulated through the border counties and down the river as far as Brunswick. Invading parties had been organized at Independence, Weston, Lexington, and at other places. From the extensive preparations made, it was supposed that Lawrence would be reduced to ashes this evening. We give this on the authority of a gentleman who arrived in our city yesterday from the seat of war. His narrative is a sad one indeed; well fitted to move the utmost solicitude of the true hearted and patriotic of our citizens.

Kansas Envoy in Washington.

LETTER FROM MR. ARNY TO THE PRESIDENT—REPORT UNDER OATH OF THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

The following letter has been delivered by Mr. ARNY, special messenger from the Free-State men of Kansas to Washington:

To His Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

SIR: [illegible]

[illegible] McLean County, Illinois, and to transmit to you certain certificates and affidavits, in relation to outrages perpetrated by citizens of Missouri upon peaceable emigrants from our State and country, while on the Missouri River and other public highways of that State, en route to Kansas.

Since then, the "National Kansas Committee," located at Chicago, Illinois, have received from the "Central Kansas Committee" at Lawrence, [illegible] official information in regard to the preparations of citizens of Missouri and other States to [illegible] the Territory of Kansas, or murder all the Free State settlers." The facts will be found detailed in the affidavit of ROBERT MORROW, Esq., herewith inclosed.

The Committees are fully satisfied that unless the general Government immediately interposes to prevent the incursions and outrages contemplated by armed bands of men from Missouri and other States, [illegible] a civil war will be the result, which will [illegible] the whole Northwest against the South.

It will be apparent to your Excellency that [illegible] military demonstration, such as is contemplated by citizens of Missouri and other States of the South against Free-State citizens of the Territory, who have left their former homes to settle in Kansas, will justify those persons, [illegible] States from whence they came, [illegible] means in self-defence; [illegible] executive of the United States, or of the State of Missouri, should fail to adopt measures to prevent these unlawful acts.

As the Free-State citizens of Kansas deprecate civil war, and have evinced their desire for peace by their submission to robberies, and other outrages, they appeal to you to protect them; and in behalf of their Committee, whose credentials I have, also in behalf of the National Kansas Committee, [illegible] I submit for your immediate consideration, [illegible] and the interposition of your power and authority to prevent the impending civil war and its attendant horrors. With all respect, [illegible]

W. F. M. ARNY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1856.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE ATTACK AT FRANKLIN.

The undersigned would hereby certify that he left the Territory of Kansas on the [illegible] day of August, 1856, and makes the following statement of the leading facts connected with the present state of things in that Territory, from personal knowledge of the circumstances. Since the attack upon Lawrence, May 21 last, with the exception of a few skirmishes, matters in the Territory have remained in comparative quiet. The presence of the Government troops, [illegible] the designs of the Pro-Slavery [illegible] with an opportunity to make [illegible] preparations. Provisions and arms, [illegible] and cannon, and ammunition, have been secretly introduced into and stored in different parts of the Territory; bands of from 50 to 200 men each from Missouri, are fortifying themselves in a continuous line through the settled portions of the Territory, in readiness for a simultaneous assault by night upon the scattered and defenceless Free-State people. Men from South Carolina and Georgia, commonly called Buford men, [illegible] and erected fortifications, [illegible] different parts of the Territory; the fortifications numbered some 10 or 12. There are 2 in Douglas County, 2 at Ossawatomie, [illegible] along the Missouri River. The Missourians have been furnishing the Carolinians, Georgians, and their own men, with provisions, [illegible] &c. When all was ready, [illegible] to the time of attack was the only point, and this was settled on to take place immediately after the adjournment of Congress. Fully satisfied that extreme danger impended over the Free-State men, they (the Free-State men) appealed to the military to afford them protection [illegible] the case of a band of upwards of one hundred men encamped above six miles from Lawrence, on Washington Creek. The river meanwhile was guarded at every point, and no Free-State [illegible] up the Missouri river, or through the State of Missouri. So certain were the Missourians and other Pro-Slavery men of success, that on the 10th, Mr. HOYT, formerly of Massachusetts, was shot down on the prairies, by the ruffians of the block-house near Washington Creek. [illegible] Free-State man was killed by these brutal murderers. Seeing this state of things, knowing that life or death hung upon the crisis, [illegible]

[illegible] four were wounded. They surrendered, and were permitted to leave. The Free-State men took sixty stand of arms, one cannon, powder, and a large amount of stores. The most of the arms had been stolen from Lawrence, and were identified; there were a few United States muskets. The story of the St. Louis *Republican* and other papers, in regard to the killing of the Postmaster and robbery of the mails, &c., is untrue—not a building, not a citizen, nor the property of any citizen, was touched or disturbed.

The assault was confined to the [illegible]; it began there and ended there. I left Leavenworth on the 15th; very little was known there of the difficulty at Franklin. The Pro-Slavery men supposed that "the Abolitionists were routed, and content." At Kansas City the case was different—some of those who escaped from Franklin, had told the truth. A large meeting was called on Friday afternoon, the 15th instant, and the citizens agreed to raise their quota of 2,000 men to overrun Kansas. ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW were on the boat and got off at Kansas City. Next afternoon, the 16th, we arrived at Lexington; there, too, the news of the defeat of the ruffians at Franklin was known, and a large meeting was held, and the citizens of Lexington resolved to send their quota of men to subdue the Free men of Kansas. From all that I saw in Kansas Territory and on the Missouri River, I am fully satisfied that Missourians, Georgians, and South Carolinians are about to invade the Territory and destroy all Free-State men, and that civil war, with all its attendant horrors, will prevail, unless the general Government immediately interferes to prevent it.

Given under my hand and seal, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1856. ROBERT MORROW.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—[illegible] sworn to before me LOUIS D. HOARD, Clerk of the Cook County Circuit, in and for said county. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said Circuit Court, at Chicago, this 19th day of August, A. D. 1856. L. D. HOARD, Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court.

Latest by Telegraph.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRO-SLAVERY CAMP AT OSSAWATOMIE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE BORDER COUNTIES OF MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following version of recent affairs in Kansas:

The attack on the Pro-Slavery camp at Ossawatomie was occasioned by the plundering of provision wagons belonging to citizens between Kansas City and Ossawatomie. The Pro-Slavery force was entirely driven out of Franklin. Two hundred men of Lawrence, marched to the Pro-Slavery camp, at Washington Creek, and ordered them to disperse, when they retreated and occupied the fortified block house near Lecompton. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on that day, and it is feared that a sanguinary engagement took place.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Private advices from Boonville state that the late Kansas news created intense excitement there; that $5,000 was raised, and that men would be immediately sent to the relief of the Pro Slavery citizens in the Territory.

A very high state of feeling exists in all the river and border counties. Public meetings had been held and a large body of men had volunteered to go to the aid of the Governor of Kansas. Men of discretion and property are going, with the determination to remain until peace and order is restored in the Territory.

Circulars and appeals were being signed by prominent and influential citizens and freely circulated, asking for aid to drive Gen. LANE and his party out of the country.

Large bodies of men have doubtless [illegible] entered the Territory, and reports of bloody [illegible] are daily and hourly expected.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. EDMUND CHARLES, Superintendent of Public Schools of Hoboken, in compliance with a resolution of the City Council, has examined the accounts of the Town Committees from April 16, to May 1, 1856, and finds that on the last date the township owed the school fund [illegible]. The statute requires that the Township Collector pay the School moneys over to the School [illegible], who shall act as treasurer of the fund. During the time above specified the Collector acted as such treasurer, and only paid over such sums as the support of the schools required, and the balance was expended for township purposes. In this manner has the township become indebted to the School Fund in the above sum.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to learn by telegraph that ALEXANDER CARROLL, Esq., one of the Editors of the Charleston *Courier*, [illegible]

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

[illegible] Mr. Choate's Reasons for [illegible] Fillmore and Buchanan.

To [illegible] Choate—Sir: A friend, who has watched with pride and unenvious joy your rapid and steady ascent towards the highest heaven of [illegible] until you culminated in its very [illegible] star of the first magnitude—nay, [illegible] constellation, in which shone with equal splendor the poet, the orator and the statesman, whose delighted hearers knew not and cared not whether they were convinced by the strong logic of the reason, or fascinated and led by the divine Orpheus-like music of the poet, which was ever its accompaniment—apples of gold in pictures of silver—the statesman of genius and manly purity, to whom senates listened bending and with bated breath—with what words shall he express his [illegible] sorrow at being compelled to witness your decline also, from that proud zenith—and not your decline only, but an impious attempt to "drag the third part of heaven" after you! Alas! alas! that such "faculty divine," [illegible] to hymn eternal praise to freedom, truth and right, should be perverted and debased to the utterance of syren songs, which are not merely death, but shame to those who listen to them.

I have read, Sir, and reread, and read over again, your letter to the Maine Whig State Central Committee to see if I could find valid reasons for the astounding conclusion that—you "vote for Mr. Buchanan!" thus throwing the great weight of your example, and the ever-seductive power of your words, on the side of principles! Yes, Sir, principles—not merely "[illegible] talk in a platform," or passionate conduct from temporary excitement, as you sophistically [illegible], but deliberately avowed principles—"fundamental principles"—which, under the "circumstances," namely, of Christianity and modern civilization are more basely, shamelessly and impiously despotic—when stripped of a sophistry which surely the father of lies must be jealous of the inventor of—than ever emanated from Pagan or Papal Rome, or even from any Asiatic nursery of the divine right of oppression, and which, in their practical and natural and legitimate, I may say necessary workings so far, (which is but the beginning of the end,) would make Nero blush, and Borgia hide his diminished head.

At another time, Sir, and on another subject, I might yield myself with delicious passiveness to your method of making the worse appear the better reason; but now and here, believe me, the spell is not strong enough, the charm does not work—and I thank Heaven for the confidence that there are many others who will be unmoved, or have prudence enough to stop their ears against the fascination which would lure us to our destruction.

I would, Sir, I could persuade myself that you are deceived, duped—except the wish—with the thousands of honest and honorable men who, like you, will vote for Mr. Buchanan simply because they have not like you the skill to unravel a round robin of [illegible]. Must I be compelled to believe that in your opinion it is the inherent and natural right of freemen to make slaves of their neighbors, under the pretty phrase of "regulating their own domestic affairs in their own way," and that they get this right "from Almighty God?" Why did not the authors of the Nebraska bill less impiously assert that there is no God—that right and justice have nothing to do with political organizations—and that these are definitive in the exercise of the power of the strongest for ends which they may deem most [illegible] to themselves?

Can it be supposed that you are ignorant that the true intent and meaning of the fathers of the Revolution, of the makers of the Constitution, and of the Constitution itself, was and is a Government in order to freedom and justice, in the broad, manly and divine meaning of those words? or that you are not aware of the purpose of the South, deliberate, proclaimed, gloried in, as at length (by the aid of Northern allies) possible to be realized—a purpose fully approved and adopted by the Cincinnati platform, constituting, in fact, its peculiar, distinctive, and essential feature; though [illegible] folds as insiduous a mummy, of all sorts of undisputed truisms, prudently concealed from the vulgar gaze—the purpose, namely, to transform this glorious monument of the wisdom and magnanimity of their own fathers into a government in order to Slavery and oppression—the Slavery of one race and (what is inseparable from it) a despotism over the other which, in its measure, would [illegible] any English monarch his head—a despotism that the United States flag shall protect Slavery and carry this despotism with it wherever it floats, even in the now or late Free States. [illegible] a platform which, in perfect and beautiful consistency with its essential principle, requires obedience to the enactments of the sham Legislature of Kansas on pain of being adjudged guilty of treason—enactments the like of which your own children, if not yourself, so far as your own [illegible], will soon be called upon to obey even in Massachusetts? Is not the aggressive purpose of Slavery sufficiently obvious, plainly enough indicated, loudly enough proclaimed? Meantime, Freedom, so far as pertains to its embodiment in the Republican Party, acts wholly, and intends to act wholly and only, on the defensive. That party is simply conservative. It aims at the ends, and only at the ends, for which, and only for which, the Government was instituted. The rivals stand face to face, Slavery having seized what it can just now lay its hands on, and threatening with bludgeon, and bowie-knife and revolver, and demanding that Freedom shall yield quietly, and without opening its mouth, (discussion is an annoyance,) whatever may be required; Freedom, on the other hand, still half-incredulous in regard to the sincerity of the traitorous purposes of the adversary, begins to bestir itself, and to be aware that without an effort all is lost, and that it must become the abject slave of Slavery itself. Shall we wait, Sir, until the noble ship is dashed upon the rocks, now within a cable's length, to see what we can do with the fragments—or to see it engulfed, rather, and sink forever in deeper and blacker than Tartarean abysses?

It is in these circumstances, with such a future insultingly announced to us, that Mr. Rives, and Mr. Winthrop and many more good Whigs deprecate agitation and excitement. If the North would but submit quietly to whatever the South may demand, [illegible] quiet way, what a world of [illegible] and some think probable trouble might be prevented! It is "in these circumstances" that Mr. Choate will vote for Mr. Buchanan, who has announced himself as the incarnation of the Cincinnati platform, and is announced by the South to be as true for Slavery as Mr. Calhoun himself. It is "in these circumstances" that you have descended "[illegible] to the utmost pole," to the sphere of the Pettits and other vulgar purveyors for despotism, and have chosen (oh, that an enemy had done this) to contribute your great influence to demoralize and debauch the political and moral feelings of your countrymen by sneers at "the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence."

But the reason for this most extraordinary and incredible purpose of yours to vote for Mr. Buchanan:—

It is, as far as in you lies, "to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party calling itself Republican." And why should it be dissolved? Because it is geographical. Yes, thank Heaven, it is, and the ground it stands on is this, that the National Government shall remain a Government, in order to freedom and justice; while its antagonist stands on the ground right opposite, that it shall be perverted to a Government in order to Slavery and despotism. These principles necessarily exclude each other, which is the only geography essential to the case. If a majority of the people of any one State, or a despotic power within it, should insist on the adoption by a party of certain opinions of its own, or else exclude itself from a national convention, would the party be bound to insert the offered plank, whatever it might be, in its platform, because otherwise it would be geographical and a star would have fallen from its banner? This, I take it, would be what you mean by a geographical party. If this would be absurd in regard to one State, is it not equally so in regard to any number? There are some things which have no relation to place and geographical lines, except in the mousing expediency of hand-to-mouth politicians. Besides, in this case, there are large minorities in all the self-excluded States, which, if they were permitted to speak, would gladly have joined the Republican Convention—but freedom of speech and of the press goes not with the Southern idea.

Their banner is unconsecrated.

There are, Sir, several kinds of consecration; some of which the banner in question, undoubtedly, has not received. But there is one kind, sometimes I think applied to banners, which it certainly has received beyond any banner since that of the Revolution, namely: prayer to God that it may lead its followers to victory; and if the banner is geographical, you may be assured that the prayers are not so.

"In whose national anthem the old and endeared airs of the Eutaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, &c., breathe no more."

Let me assure you, Sir, that you have been misinformed. On the contrary, it is for this very purpose, among others, that these airs may continue to breathe in the national anthem,—that they may be sung without a blush, and without having these words stick in the throat—that the Republican Party exists. But how, let me respectfully inquire, or why, are they to be sung by men or party who would have adjudged their victorious fathers to be "geographical,"—to be possessed of "an unreasoning and impatient philanthropy"—to be fanatical, carried away foolishly and madly by "the glittering and sounding generalities of the Declaration of Independence"—in short, to be guilty of treason? How can such men sing the glories of the Revolution? They cannot, Sir, they do not. Are not they of the South beginning already to defame its heroes?

But the Union is in danger. If the North presumes to declare, by its votes, that it does not approve the principles of the Nebraska bill—that it is not ready to exchange the principles of the Declaration of Independence for the principle that freemen have a natural and divine right to make slaves, the South will be very angry, and what else may happen is uncertain.

Well, Sir, the South, or rather the Oligarchy, yes, the Oligarchy, having expressed its opinion very decidedly and emphatically, and commanded all men to think or speak otherwise at their peril; having issued an order to their allies to crush out all doctrines which conflict with their own,—you advise the North to practice the virtue of meekness, and to say never a word, unless it be—cap in hand—"Yes, master." The South having spoken, let the Northern Ballot Box say amen. To express indignation at violated faith will certainly offend the perjured party. That a nation which has some self-respect should be unwilling to record itself in history with the Declaration of Independence in one hand and the Nebraska bill in the other, for the pity and contempt of all coming generations of mankind, is an insult to the South. To refuse to erase the stars from our banner and insert manacles, is to stir up strife among brethren. All this, *therefore*, you advise us to do, or to refrain from doing. There is no disputing about tastes, but the *reasons* are not sufficient.

But there is no need to be excited about the Territories because, first: give the party which has gone so far towards making Kansas a Slave State full power and they will make it a Free State! For that reason they rejected Mr. Pierce because they disapproved of his doings in Kansas.

Did you expect to make even Whigs believe that, Sir? Does not all the world know that they would have preferred Pierce or Douglas to all men if they had supposed they could get them? And has not Buchanan made himself accessory after the fact to all their crimes against Freedom? and will he as soon as he is placed in power strike the hand that raised him, kick away the stool by which he ascended, and turn traitor to Slavery? I would you could make the South and *the* Party believe so. But has the Party rejected the Nebraska Bill of which the doings in Kansas are the legitimate offspring, and which will be repeated along the whole slaveholding border wherever immigration shall direct itself? Second; There is not a Territory except Kansas in which Slavery is possible.

How long is it since we were assured that Slavery is impossible in Kansas? how long since the South discovered that Nebraska could not become a Slave State? Already Oregon is spoken of as a future Slave State. And if the South controls the Government for the next four years, what Territory will not be found adapted to Slavery? We have heard before of Slavery being excluded from certain regions by the laws of nature. Will you have the goodness to inform us what the peculiarity of these non-slavery-admitting regions is, and what these laws of nature are? Is there any climate in which Slavery has not existed for centuries? or any kind of labor which some men are not too lazy to do for themselves? Is there any part of this Continent in which the Negro does not flourish? Besides, the principle of Slavery is as good for white slaves as black, says the South. If cotton and sugar and tobacco were the only crops adapted to the labor of slaves, which they are not, slave-breeding, to which the whole West is adapted, is more profitable than either of them, and will be still more so according to Mr. Wise, when the gold regions are opened to Slavery, for which Heaven and earth are to be moved: and when Cuba is annexed, which it is the mission of Mr. Buchanan to accomplish.

If, as you assert, Slavery *cannot* extend beyond its present limits, except into Kansas, and in case of Mr. Buchanan's election is not expected to go *even there*, what, I pray you, is the mighty harm, and wherein is the dreadful danger, if the North expresses the opinion that it *ought not* to extend? Since no practical earthly issue is to come of it, will the heavens fall if a people, the corner-stone of whose Government is the Declaration of Independence, chooses to blot from its escutcheon that infamy, the Nebraska bill? According to your view of the subject, the South is about to secede for an abstraction, (not a very "glittering generality" certainly,) or, *perhaps*, it will. No, Sir, it will not on your view of the matter. The South, however, takes no such view of it.

But, on the other hand, if the question be, as it is the question, whether the whole mighty Republic shall be doomed to ultimate Slavery; whether Slavery shall not be at home in the States now free; whether the United States Government, founded by freemen, and for *freedom*, shall not be perverted to a grand filibustering Slavery propaganda; whether the stars of its glorious banner, once the light and hope of the nations, shall decline towards perpetual night and sink in the blackness of darkness forever—if these be the questions, then do you who speak of "elevating the moral and mental nature, and insuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations," *vote for Slavery?* If these be the questions, are we to mince our words, and after expressing—under correction—some humble dissent, await the pleasure of the South? No, Sir, if on this issue the North [illegible] NO, which shall be heard the world over and for all time, let it write itself down forever infamous and forthwith surrender itself to its master, for it is fit only for a slave. If, on this issue, the South will secede, then, even on the calculations of the most pettifogging expediency, ought the North to say: Secede! of two evils we choose the least. But the North ought rather to say: Secede, in the name of honor and fair fame, and everlasting renown; in the name of duty to God, whom our fathers invoked for Freedom, not Slavery; of duty to millions unborn whose earthly lot awaits our decision; in the name of eternal justice and right, we stand where our fathers stood, for Freedom.

Yours, in sorrow, X.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 13.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Addresses from President Walker and Others.

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS.

Special Report for the New-York Daily Times.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The falling rain and the muddy condition of the streets did not prevent a very full attendance on the meeting of the Institute to listen to the introductory lecture by Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University.

PRESIDENT WALKER'S REMARKS.

President Walker, on being introduced, said: Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Institute of Instruction, allow me to begin by congratulating you on the opening of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of this Association. Some of us can go back in our recollection to the time when the condition of what is called the Common School System of New-England was perhaps at its lowest ebb. We can remember the "village school as it was," when no care was taken to ascertain the competency of the teacher, when there was no thought or pride about the building, the text-books or other apparatus for instruction, when the Legislature was silent, and, worst of all, the people content. What a change for the better has been effected within the last thirty or forty years! and it is but justice to say that much of this change is due to the teachers themselves. I do not forget the liberality of some of the wealthy friends of popular education. I do not forget that the people and the Legislature have awoke at length to their duty on this subject, and that they have been singularly wise in most of their measures and appointments. Still I insist that the change in public opinion, out of which all this has grown, may be traced, in no small degree, to this Society.

Another instructive lesson to be gathered from this reform: it illustrates the benefits of free popular institutions. In eulogizing civil liberty we should never lose sight of the fact that great as this blessing is, it is not so much a positive as a negative blessing.

Because a people act freely it does not follow that they will act wisely, but it does follow that they will act wisely if they are wise, and that there is nothing to hinder it except their own want of knowledge or virtue. In other countries the control of education is in the hands of men whose interests are not the same with those of the people. Accordingly it is not enough to convince them that the change proposed is for the good of the people; they must also be sure that it will not endanger the existing order of things. But under a political constitution like ours there would seem to be no possibility of such a collision or antagonism of interests and purposes. Here the people of the State are one. Convince the people, therefore, in their capacity as individuals that the change proposed is for their own good, and they will take care, in their capacity as a State, to bring it about. So it has been with the changes hitherto proposed in the great educational reform; and so, doubtless, it will be with the changes proposed in time to come.

It was natural and fit that the attention of the people should first be turned to what constitutes the means of educating the [illegible] Common Schools. But it is [illegible] be gradually taught to take [illegible] subject. They should understand [illegible] our Common Schools bear to institutions for higher culture and to colleges, *and never rest satisfied until all these are alike open to the talent and genius of the country, whether found among the rich or among the poor.*

The fathers of New-England, whose highest glory is that they established the Common School system, never lost sight of this end. In 1636, the General Court of Massachusetts, before it had passed the order for establishing Common Schools, it had voted to endow Havard College with a sum equal to a year's rate of the whole colony.

That famous order says: "It being one chief project of the old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded by false glosses," &c., &c., "it is therefore ordered that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to fifty householders, shall thenceforth appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to read and write; that wages be paid either by the parents, the masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint." When the number of householders was one hundred, a Grammar School was to be sustained, and for every year that a town neglected to do it, they were to pay five pounds to the next school till they should perform the order. The fathers knew what they were about. They were practical in contradistinction to theoretical reformers. They dreamed, it is true, of a Christian Commonwealth, but they did not expect to see it, like the New Jerusalem, come down out of heaven. They knew they were to build it up on earth out of the materials they had. This being the case, they were aware that the bulk of the people should be instructed in common affairs, and so as to keep them from the impositions of demagogues and designing men; and also that the highest forms of culture must be accessible in order to qualify candidates for the highest offices in Church and State. They foresaw also that the latter of these conditions would be most likely to fail; and what they foresaw came to pass. Under the hard exigencies of a wilderness life, or the exhaustion consequent upon the war of Independence, they were unable to carry out the plan. They did what they could, and it is glory enough that they watched and kept alive the sacred fire, that under all difficulties and discouragements they continued faithful to the most important though the humblest part of the great scheme, that they secured in every village and hamlet in the land the inestimable blessings of the primary or common school. Until the present century had made some progress, the country was not in a condition to entertain large and expensive projects for educational reform. As soon as the people were in a condition to do it, these projects began, and began in the right place, and so far as they have gone, have gone in the right direction. What I wish to impress upon you, said the reverend lecturer, is, that this whole movement when carried out to its whole extent, will be a realization of the original design, as it existed in the thoughts and in the law and the prayers of the fathers of New-England.

Much has been done. With reference to Normal Schools two things are to be especially hoped for. First—That they will never be used, as in the countries from which the idea and the name have come, to manufacture teachers of a prescribed pattern. Free teaching is as necessary as free speech to the life of a Republic. We have nothing to do with the policy of those Governments which avow it to be their purpose to make, not good scholars nor good men, but good subjects. Secondly—It is to be hoped that too much stress will not be laid on the *art of teaching*. The qualities essential to a first-rate teacher are these three: Thorough and exact knowledge, a natural aptitude to teach, and power to interest young minds without being under the necessity of resorting to coercion. These qualities the art of teaching cannot supply, but it often has the effect, at least for a time, to conceal the want of them. Moreover, what is called the art of teaching shows itself not so much in the efficiency as in the appearance of a school. It tends to make the school appear uniformly well, and so to win the admiration of examining committees. But let me inform those examining committees that when a school is made to appear uniformly well, they know just as much [illegible] they did when they went in. Unless a school is made up of picked students on the principle of rejecting or sifting out the refuse material, a certain proportion will be comparatively good, and a certain proportion will be comparatively bad, and it is not in the power of mortal man materially to alter that proportion. [Laughter and applause.] Some scholars enter college with a self-sustaining impulse consequent upon their previous mode of training, and others fall away as soon as they lose the stimulus of the outward apparatus on which they had been accustomed to depend.

The influence of "High Schools" was next referred to, and their importance was noted. A large proportion of those who enter college now, he said, come from the high schools, and their number is increasing, and it is justice to say that none come better prepared. They have caused a tendency to thoroughness in college preparation, and will do it more and more.

The ability to read and write, as every one can under the Prussian system, is of no use unless there is an opportunity and a motive to read when the ability is obtained. It was truly said that the penny postage law in England was of more importance in provoking general education, by opening a new outlet for it, than all the forced systems of Continental despotism.

The influence of common schools, in making our fathers what they were, was next referred to. They saw the necessity for that kind of training which would enable men to detect error and humbuggery, and prevent them from being imposed upon by empiricism. At our elections now, however, the people are often not called upon to vote for a man, but for a *platform*. [Applause.]

After enumerating several changes in the modes of education for the last hundred years, and showing the necessity for them, he said the people would not stop here. Provision will be made that wherever the highest intellectual gifts are found, they will be put in the way of the highest culture. What seems to darken the future most, is the influence of half-knowledge to produce intellectual anarchy. Half-knowledge is even worse than ignorance, for its tendency is to breed a conceit of ability without giving the ability itself. What we want is that the highest talent, the highest genius of the country, wherever found, and in all its varieties, may be put in the way of the highest possible education. Thus may we hope that some may be found, in every department of human knowledge, so incontestably superior as to become the legitimate and the accepted lights and guides of the age.

In conclusion, President Walker said: If this is to be so, ladies and gentlemen, it gives a new importance, a new significance to our vocation as teachers. It is through our instrumentality that the great problem is to be solved—perfect order and perfect liberty. The public may be slow to recognize our true social position. Constituted as the world is, at present, we may not expect to see intellectual but executive ability the most honored and best rewarded. It is enough for us to see and know our calling and to be faithful to it. Next to the love of God is that pure love of our neighbor which shows itself in forming the souls of men in the knowledge and love of the truth. What Milton said long ago, in England, is far more applicable to this country, and never more so than at this moment.

"Behold now this vast city, a city of refuge, the mansion house of liberty, encompassed and surrounded by the Divine protection. The shock of war hath more than anvils and hammers working to fashion out the plates and instruments of armed justice in defence of beleaguered truth. Then there be pens and heads there, sitting by their studious lamps, musing, searching, revolving new notions and ideas wherewith to present as with their image and their ability the approaching reformation. Others as fast, reading, trying all things, assenting to the force of reason and convincement. What could a man require more than an attention so pliant and so to seek after knowledge? What wants to such a towardly and pregnant soil, but wise and faithful laborers, to make a knowing people, a nation of prophets, sages and of worthies?"

The audience testified their appreciation of the lecture, which was just an hour in length, by their most close attention, and by hearty applause at its close.

Mr. Perry, of Connecticut, wanted some expression on the part of the Institute by a vote as to their concurrence in the noble sentiments of the lecture, but he made no motion.

Mr. Hedges, of New-Jersey, said—I am not a son of New-England; but if I were I should glory in what we have heard to-night. I stand up here, a stranger, as one who comes to make an annual pilgrimage to the glorious State of Massachusetts. [Applause.] I honor Massachusetts. I honor the sentiments expressed this afternoon by Mr. Calhoun, that Massachusetts does not export bread and meat, but trained, educated, men. I would that all our States were rearing men, and women too; I would that they were laying broad the foundations of education—I mean education in the broad sense presented to us this evening. I want it to be made up of no sham, but of the discipline of the mind, and more than that, discipline of the heart and the affections. I want the education to make good men and good women so as to become intelligent and good fathers and mothers. And I would that these sentiments were sounded a little farther South as well as North and East and West. The whole people need them. Our Legislators need them.

We want that intelligent mind which can appreciate knowledge, and can appreciate pretension and can weigh the politician and show wherein he is wanting. Then may we hope for the perpetuity of our union. But now, we are covered with a cloud which throws darkness over the whole people. It is only sound culture and sound principle—education which always goes with patriotism—that can save us from the evils that impend. I love the truths presented and I have no doubt they will find a worthy response in every heart here. [Applause.]

Mr. Cook, of Tennessee, also spoke in terms of praise of the lecture as one that he appreciated highly, and he moved that the Institute concur in its sentiments and give their thanks to its author for its eloquent delivery.

Mr. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., followed, and concurred in the lecture with great pleasure, and especially was he prepared to enforce the idea that the great changes in the way of reform were to be ascribed to the labors of teachers themselves. He stated several instances to show what teachers had done in the way of conventions, associations, &c., and in sustaining a literature of their own. He hoped the motion would prevail to concur in the address.

Mr. Mack, of Cambridge, also expressed his hearty concurrence in the lecture, and after similar views by Mr. Richards, of Washington, the Institute adopted the motion of Mr. Cook unanimously, and adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

After some preliminary business, this morning, the discussion *of the relative importance of Ancient Classical and of Scientific Studies in an American System of Education*, was entered upon.

Prof. J. L. Lincoln, of Brown University, opened the discussion in favor of the study of the Classics. He said he had no intention to claim for them any position exclusive of Science, or in any manner antagonistic to it in its proper connection. He only asked that they should hold the place to which they are entitled by their disciplining and refining influence. Cicero said, all the arts which belong to a liberal education have a common bond of union and are held together by a kind of family relationship. That is the true doctrine, and is eminently worthy the attention of an Association of American teachers. The speaker drew an argument further, for the study of the classics, from the experience and the practice of past ages. Their study has formed an important part of every system of education. Discussion, too, has hitherto only tended to strengthen the conviction of its importance. Though the classics may not have the effect to aid greatly our temporal well-being in the business of life, they may be of service even by their very inutility. They keep the student away from the clink of gold, and teach him that he has a soul, and that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesses.

Though the study of the classics does not tend directly to make a prosperous merchant, they do tend to make him a man, and of course a more influential business man. The discipline of the mind given by the study of the classics is on some accounts better yielded than by scientific studies. An important reason for the study of the Latin and Greek is the perfection of their structure as human languages. They aid to give form to thought and precision to language.

The remarks of Prof. Brown were fluently and clearly expressed, listened to with marked attention, and greeted with applause.

Thomas Sherwin, Esq., Principal of the English High School, Boston, took the other side of the question. Many of the benefits of a study of the ancient classics were admitted. As our language is derived in part from Latin and Greek, an acquaintance with those languages gives greater facility in the use of the English; an acquaintance with the Latin particularly is an aid to the acquisition of modern languages, particularly those of Southern Europe; by their aid a scientific nomenclature is better formed. Whether, as is contended by some, an acquaintance with the ancient classics is essential to a correct taste, may be doubted. So much time is necessary to obtain sufficient acquaintance with the classics to enable one to appreciate their beauties in the original, that few ever make the necessary acquisition; and the same result may be obtained so far as the cultivation of taste is concerned by a study of translations. Neither is it true that the best English writers have always been eminent as classical scholars. Milton would have been a great poet without classic lore, and Shakespeare was a greater with almost no knowledge of it [illegible] he derived it from translations. Dr. Johnson wrote in a strong, sonorous, majestic style, but one which would be hardly tolerable in any one else. He had a great predilection for Latin [illegible] words of Saxon origin. [illegible] pure and polished was the style of Franklin, who made the English an object of special study, but who did not trouble himself at all about the dead languages.

Turning to the superior claims of a study of the natural sciences, Mr. Sherwin said he should not be deterred by the cry of utilitarianism; for usefulness, in its largest and best sense, is the great end and object of life, and he is the greatest man who contributes most to the physical, intellectual and moral good of humanity. A hundred years ago, a knowledge of the ancient classics, and perhaps some acquaintance with mathematics, constituted what was considered a complete education. Since that date, chemistry has undergone a complete transformation; geology, magnetism as a science, galvanism, electro-magnetism and magneto electricity have all come into existence. Physics generally and natural history have all made rapid and important advances. These all afford a wide field of research for the scientific student, and some knowledge of them is essential to what is justly entitled a good American education. Besides, these sciences are all, in a greater or less degree, applied to the arts, and have increased the comforts and conveniences of life to such an extent, that to deprive us of them at present would be to thrust us back into the dark ages. The mere application of these agencies to the conveniences of life, to say nothing of their farther development, requires a vast number of well educated, scientific men.

As a mental discipline, the study of science may boldly challenge with that of the classics. What requires greater concentration of thought, more undivided attention, more discriminating examination of the premises, or a more careful deduction of one step from another, than the pure mathematics? The ancients studied geometry for the sublimity of the science, and because the gods geometrise. The modern geometer not only recognizes the beauty and grandeur of the subject, but he realizes its immense utility in its perfection as an instrument for intellectual discipline, and in its application to the affairs of life. Newton and Leibnitz, says Babbage, increased the power of thought a hundred fold.

But the physical sciences are still more interesting than the mathematics, and at the same time they afford quite as useful a discipline of the mind. Should any one, professing a respectable education, be asked in vain what occasions the seasons, why it is warmer in Summer than in Winter, what makes the distinction between solar and mean time, or why, according to an accurate chronometer, the days in the latter part of January increase more in the afternoon than in the forenoon? The astronomer weighs the planets as in a balance; he acts as gratuitous underwriter, insuring both property and life, and yet, in a country where education is almost as free as air, in consequence of a false estimate of the relative value of human intelligence, a vast number of the most enlightened recipients of the beneficial results have no definite knowledge of the beautiful and exact laws upon which they depend, or the intellectual processes by which these laws are educed.

So, in the Sciences of Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy, a field is open for vast research. Is it not a beautiful intellectual process, by which it is proved that the earth, instead of six thousand, has existed many millions of years, undergoing various transformations to suit the wants of sensitive beings, and by which the size of the rain drops, and the force and direction of the wind with respect to a mass of rock, long anterior to the history of man, can be ascertained? Every one who would hold a respectable rank among intelligent men ought to acquire a knowledge of the elements of all the exact and physical sciences, and, if circumstances will permit, make himself well acquainted with at least some one of them. If so, these should hold a high estimate in an American system of education. The interest excited in the study of the Natural Sciences is another recommendation. Though the captivating nature of a pursuit is not always a criterion of its value, when the highest degree of utility and the loftiest mental efforts present also a strong attraction to the learner, this attraction is a recommendation. Except to a few peculiarly constituted minds, the study of language can never present charms equal to those afforded by that of science.

The speaker once asked a deranged man who conceived that he was the Deity, whether the world—meaning the moral world—was any better at the present day than formerly. His reply was—"That is a very foolish question; I made the world, and I made it perfect; how can it be better at one time than another?" The mad man was in some respects sounder in mind than many who are reported sane. If we could comprehend the entire economy of the Creator we should find all things made perfect. Then when we are in pursuit of natural science we are studying perfection. "Perfection is no trifle," nor is the study of it a trifling pursuit.

The moral and religious influence of science was then dwelt upon, and forcibly illustrated. To those who belong to what are called the learned professions, the study of the classics may be important; but how much greater are the benefits from an acquaintance with the sciences! The clergyman has quite as much occasion to consult the book of nature as he has to read the Christian fathers, especially in the languages in which they wrote. Cotton Mather, who, it is said, studied fifteen hours per day, considered lightning the work of Satan, and the proof of the correctness of his opinion was found in the fact that meeting-houses were more frequently struck than other buildings. Though the lawyer should be able to read Latin, a profound knowledge of that or the Greek are not necessary in order to make an eloquent plea, or to understand the Pandects or the laws of Solon. Law terms are best understood by their use, and not by their literal signification. Who would comprehend the nature of a writ of *habeas corpus* merely from his knowledge of the Latin language? It is almost like *lucus a non lucendo*, a grove named from light because no light penetrated it. On the other hand, how often do civil and criminal adjudications rest upon scientific principles. Medico-legal chemistry is often more effective in securing justice than any personal testimony. To the medical profession, from its very nature, the study of science is essential, infinitely more important than the writings of Galen and Hippocrates. Said Mr. Sherwin, "I must confess that I was astonished and disgusted when a prominent medical gentleman, a good classical scholar, too, seeing a barometer hanging in a room of a friend of mine, asked what it was, and, when told, wondered what sustained the mercury in the tube."

In conclusion, Mr. S. urged, as important improvements in a system of American education, greater attention to the English language; and while the ancient classics are not neglected, science should be more highly estimated. Our youth would then not only be better prepared for the business of life in our country, which is replete with natural resources, and better fitted to carry on the progressive movement of the age, but they would take a higher rank as original thinkers, as searchers after truth, and as moral and religious beings.

After a recess of a few minutes, the discussion was resumed by the Institute. Charles Hammond, Esq., of Groton, thought the friends of science had nothing to fear from any want of attention to it. The spirit of the age, and the prevailing disposition of the friends of science, of every grade, are a sufficient guarantee that it will not be neglected. But it is unfortunate that there should be an idea sustained that there is any antagonism between these two modes of culture. They might as well attempt to decide whether agriculture or commerce is the more useful. Both these sources of culture are needed, and in some stages of mental development, the study of the classics is most important as bringing into action and then satisfying the growing wants of the human mind. Science is useful. Nobody denies that; but when it is looked upon as an instrument of culture merely, it has not the preference. It does not answer to say that science is more interesting, that children are amused by scientific experiments. The test of value is not interest, but the fitness to train and cultivate the mind.

The further discussion was then postponed.

LECTURE OF J. KNEELAND, ESQ.

At 11 o'clock, John Kneeland, Esq., Principal of the Washington School, Roxbury, Mass., was introduced, who spoke an hour in a most interesting and practical manner of *the objects to be aimed at in teaching*. These were enumerated in connection with the teaching of various branches specifically, such as Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Arithmetic is, perhaps, more successfully taught than any other branch. Its object should be not so much to give facility in business as to increase the stature of the man. Attention and close thought, as a habit, may be secured by a proper mode of teaching, while on the other hand a knowledge of the mere routine of processes may be obtained without any mental development. The great object to be aimed at, and the one insisted on in the whole lecture, as most important of all, was the constant aim on the part of the teacher to act for the highest good of the pupil, an aim to improve a love of justice, of goodness, of truth, of knowledge, as central principles of action. Let a Christian love and earnestness be the distinguishing attributes of the teacher's own character, and he cannot fail to effect much, however poor may be his methods, or however unskillful he may be in imparting knowledge. The responsibilities of the teacher were dwelt upon and enforced. Whatever instruments were employed, and whatever modes of instruction adopted, it was only by an earnest and solemn consecration of themselves to the higher work of the teacher, that the expectations of the good and great could ever be realized.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

At 3 o'clock the Institute assembled, and Professor William Russell read a paper making suggestions *in regard to the operations of the American Institute of Instruction*. Many of the benefits resulting from the action of this Institute were first stated by Prof. Russell, and among them he considered the establishment of Normal Schools as one of the most important. He then suggested several particulars in which he thought the exercise at the annual meetings of the Institute might be more profitable. Among the things proposed was the importance of having committees appointed at each meeting to consider and report on some important topic [illegible] would be secured. He also urged the importance of the [illegible] claiming to themselves the rank of a distinct profession, [illegible] Legislative aid to enable them to do it, [illegible] a body of [illegible] ability should receive all such [illegible] the terms of qualification for future recipients of the honor.

Mr. Sherwin, of Boston, wished to know if the plan of having reports on special topics by committees was to take the place, in any way, of the exercises which now give the Institute so much of a popular character.

Mr. Russell responded, repeating the substance of his former suggestion on that point, and stating that he did not propose that the reports should in any degree lessen the popular character of the meetings. They would simply [illegible] more definite form, and be made the basis for remarks, criticism and discussion, as the lectures now given are. He would not, by any means do anything to lessen the popular character of the meetings. He did not think the plan proposed would do it.

Mr. Perry, of Conn., moved that the subject be referred to the Board of Directors.

Hon. Henry Barnard, of Conn., liked the views presented by Prof. R., and thought that in addition to what he recommended the Institute ought to do more. There should be a person appointed and his compensation provided for, who should give his entire time to correspondence and personal visits to enable him to collect facts in regard to the condition and progress of education in every State and country, and submit a report at every annual meeting, of the results of his correspondence and investigations. Something should be done to collect at Boston a library of books and documents on the subject of education, and if possible, a system of interchange of such works established.

The whole subject was then referred to the Board of Directors, and the Committee on Nominations having obtained leave to make a report, the Institute proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, and the following were chosen:

President—John Kingsbury, Providence, R. I. *Vice-Presidents*—[illegible] William H. Wells, Chicago, Ill.; [illegible] Charles Northend, New Britain, Conn.; [illegible] Ariel Parish, Springfield; [illegible] Amos Perry, New-London, Conn.; [illegible] William J. Adams, [illegible] John D. Philbrick, [illegible] John W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; [illegible] Jacob Batchelder, Salem; [illegible]

Recording Secretary—[illegible]

Corresponding Secretaries—George Allen, Jr., Boston; A. M. Gay, Charlestown.

Treasurer—Wm. D. Ticknor, Boston.

Curators—Nathan Metcalf, Benjamin F. Putnam, Samuel Swan, Boston.

Censors—Charles J. Capen, Joseph Hale, Joshua Bates, Boston.

Counselors—Daniel Mansfield, Cambridge; Samuel W. King, Lynn; D. P. Galloup, Lowell; [illegible] Providence, R. I.; [illegible] Hutchins, Providence, R. I.; [illegible]

Mr. [illegible], of Boston, having declined longer to serve as Recording Secretary, and a new one having been chosen, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed, on motion of Mr. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, for his long, faithful and efficient services.

After a brief recess, Prof. Haven, of Amherst College was introduced as the lecturer of the hour, who gave a very instructive lecture on the importance of the study of mental philosophy. In commencing his remarks he said he was peculiarly gratified to meet such a body of New-England teachers in the Old Bay State, a State famous for three things; a regard for a love of religion, education and liberty. May the time never come when her attachment to [illegible] one of them shall be less than now. [Applause.] The importance of the vocation of the teacher was glanced at, and he then passed to the consideration of the main topic of his lecture. After referring to many of the achievements of human skill, he said that while the mind can produce such astonishing achievements, the most wonderful thing is the mind itself. The importance of mental philosophy considered in connection with the past and with our personal interests and destinies, was then discussed in an exceedingly interesting manner, showing a great familiarity with the subject, and well illustrating the manner in which the lecturer himself had applied his own thoughts.

The importance of the study of mental science to professional men, Clergymen, and Physicians, was then spoken of, and then the necessity for a knowledge of mind for those engaged in teaching was [illegible]. To know the mind to be taught is the very first thing for the teacher. [illegible] and mental philosophy should also be one of the studies of the school. It is more important and not less interesting than that of any other science. Let the teacher ask his pupil how many entirely different sorts of things they can do with their minds, and they would find that there are only three—thinking, feeling, and willing. This is a natural division into which all future mental knowledge may be gathered to arrange itself. At the close of the lecture, which excited a hearty response, the Institute adjourned.

Particulars of the Accident to the Arabia.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Halifax on the 15th inst., says:

"We took our departure from Boston [illegible] o'clock on the 13th instant, and proceeded on our voyage to this place. We were favored with a smooth sea, a fair wind and clear weather, but early on the morning of the 14th, a thick fog set in, and obscured the coast of Nova Scotia, which we were rapidly approaching.

At 5½ o'clock, just as we had sat down to breakfast, a tremendous shock, and a continued grinding sound, indicated the occurrence of some serious accident. Our first impression was that we had come in collision with some vessel; but on reaching the deck we perceived large pieces of timber or plank coming up alongside, and were then aware that we had struck upon some sunken reef.

The *Arabia* was going at full speed at the time, and it being high tide, the momentum was so great that she drove over it without stopping. Some alarm naturally prevailed; but the perfect self-possession of Capt. Stone and his officers calmed the fears of the passengers, and though it was soon known that the ship was leaking, no apprehension was entertained for our ultimate safety.

We have ascertained that the shoal on which she struck is one which lies a few miles S. S. W. of Seal Island, and which is in our course.

The *Arabia* had overrun her log about twenty miles, and thus frustrated the calculation of our pilot, who counted on two hours' ebb tide, out of the Bay of Fundy, to carry us clear of all danger. Had the accident occurred an hour sooner or later, I fear this fine steamer would have been totally wrecked.

It is to be regretted that the [illegible] of the present day, who run along the rocky coast of Nova Scotia, do not oftener throw the lead in thick weather—even when they suppose themselves far from danger. There are currents that baffle all calculations, and however watchful a master may be of his compasses and his log, the present accident proves that neither are entirely reliable, and that the deep sea lead is a great verifier of correct calculations, or an equally great detector of erroneous ones.

The bottom of the *Arabia* has been examined by divers, who report the fore-foot badly bruised, and a portion of the false keel gone. The leak has been partially stopped, and it being now comparatively light, we proceed on our voyage to-day. We have twelve pumps on board, therefore those having friends on board need fear no apprehension for the safety of the ship."

Buford at Alton—His Opinion of Davy Atchison.

A Kansas correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing on the 10th inst., says:

"By the way, I happened to meet Buford at a hotel in Alton, while on my way here. A gentleman from Kansas—Mr. [illegible]—recognized him, and reminded him of the fact of their having met before. They talked a few minutes about Kansas matters, whereupon, Buford saw fit to dodge his identity by winking at Mr. [illegible], and asking the gentleman what he thought of Major Buford? This dodge worked well, because a part of the people in the room were becoming interested in the conversation. In answering the question Mr. [illegible] did him ample justice; denounced the robbery, murder and rapine, and other crimes committed by his company, as disgraceful to civilization, to humanity and to Christianity.

It is worthy of remark that Colonel Buford assented to everything that was said about Major Buford and his army. I recollect one thing Mr. [illegible] said to him, which the South and their allies, the doughfaces of the North, would do well to remember in future:

'When Major Buford, or any other man, undertakes to deprive intelligent American citizens of their inalienable rights, he must employ other means than the off-scourings of our Southern cities to do it with.'

To which remark Colonel Buford gravely nodded his head.

It was on this occasion, in further conversation, that Buford "let out" the following sentiment, not at all original with him. I give his exact words:

'If there is a scoundrel on God's footstool greater than the rest, it is Davy R. Atchison.'

In answer to a question of mine as to when he was going back, he said that he had got through with Kansas, [illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] AUGUST 25, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City [illegible] a week. Single Copies [illegible] SIX DOLLARS a year. THE [illegible] TIMES is published every [illegible] One Dollar [illegible] THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible]. THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] a year; for single copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] DOLLARS, to one address. [illegible] FOR EUROPE is published on the day [illegible] every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the day [illegible] every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible]. Subscriptions invariably cash in advance. Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION. — We continue to receive notices that persons [illegible] as agents for the TIMES receive money [illegible] and give receipts in the name of the [illegible]. We desire to notify the public that we [illegible] agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE [illegible]. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit [illegible] to this office.

No progress was made in Congress on Saturday towards the passage of the Army Appropriation bill—both Houses voting to adhere to their former action; and matters at present appear to be at a "dead lock," so far as that measure is concerned. Several propositions are in contemplation to overcome the difficulty, but whether they will have the desired effect remains to be seen. Among them is one by Mr. CLAYTON, which will probably be considered to-day. Very little other business was done. Mr. SAGE, of New-York, offered a resolution in the House, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the propriety of [illegible] or abolishing the Criminal Court in the District of Columbia.

Kansas News.

We continue to publish this morning details of recent events in Kansas. The statements in this instance are derived principally from Pro-Slavery sources, among others that from the Leavenworth *Journal*, describing the surrounding of Lecompton by the Free-State men; and the [illegible] of Gov. ROBINSON and the other prisoners will be found most important. The same journal announces that Lecompton had been taken, though of this event no particulars are given. In the meantime ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW have been issuing most pathetic appeals to the "Friends of Law and Order" for aid. They declare themselves to be out of ammunition, and implore the Missourians to "come over to their rescue before they are murdered." Thus the old game is being repeated, and it would seem with great hopes of success, for a call has been issued for a meeting [illegible] at Lexington on the 19th inst., at which the people were directed "to bring up their horses, their guns, and their clothing, ready to go into Kansas."

The truth is that the Free-State men are now determined to fight. They have borne insult and outrage long enough, and, for their own security, they have taken the initiative and have commenced operations against the Pro-Slavery party. The latter, as we have seen, had established some ten or twelve block houses to facilitate the conquest of the Territory. Their plans were matured and, as they thought, success was certain. But the Free-State men were not inactive. Their plans were also matured. On the 12th they attacked and carried the Block House at Franklin, and since then, they have taken nearly all the fortified places upon which the Pro-Slavery Party relied to effect the conquest of Kansas and the destruction of their opponents. This is about the pith of all the exciting news from Kansas, and a careful perusal of the Pro-Slavery extracts which we publish, discarding the flummery and falsehoods, murders and what-not, with which they are embellished, go far to prove that the Free-State men have at length taken a stand which the country will applaud, and which BUFORD, ATCHISON, and STRINGFELLOW will ere long find it dangerous to oppose with bowie knife or revolver.

News from Europe.

By the arrival of the Royal screw steamship *North American* at Quebec yesterday morning, we are put in possession of four days' later European intelligence—up to the 13th inst. From Great Britain we have no political news. The London papers are discussing some mysterious French scandal, for lack of something better. The French have gained another victory in Algeria. The Turkish medals to the French Army were soon to be distributed. The harvest had terminated in the south of France, and was proceeding in other quarters. It is pronounced magnificent in every part of the country north of the Garonne. Everything appears to be quiet in Spain. ESPARTERO had taken amicable leave of the Queen. O'DONNELL had not published the programme of his Ministry. The cholera is said to be raging in Madrid. The Czar's coronation has been postponed until the 6th of September, according to one account, and the 7th according to another. The Russians have given notice of their readiness to give up Kars to the Turks, but still maintain their claim to the Island of Serpents. It is rumored that NAPOLEON has sent a supplementary note to be inserted in the treaty to settle the point. We have dreadful accounts of the ravages of the cholera in Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been five thousand cases and fifteen hundred deaths, out of a population of 30,000.

The Commercial advices represent the Cotton market as steady at former rates, the advices by the *Niagara* having had no effect. [illegible] in the Breadstuffs market had been [illegible], and the tendency was upward. The [illegible] market had undergone no material [illegible]

[illegible] Judge KENT, known throughout [illegible] commentaries on the Constitution [illegible] at a Fremont meeting in Peekskill [illegible] would be found, like his son, Judge KENT, who did speak at the meeting in Peekskill, in the Republican ranks, beyond a question.

Mr. Buchanan's Relations with Slavery.

There needed no ghost to tell us that every effort would be made in certain of the Free States to prove Mr. BUCHANAN enough of a Free-Soiler to be opposed to the Southern usurpation in Kansas. Documents to show his hostility to Slavery are freely circulated in the New-England States and the States of the Northwest; and it is because of his imaginary impartiality between Northern and Southern sentiment, that pseudo-conservatives, like Messrs. CHOATE, REVERDY JOHNSON, PIERCE and PRATT, prefer to support him rather than the other candidates. Of course, such support is given upon the assumption that, in spite of his adhesion to the Cincinnati platform, Mr. BUCHANAN is not the man to lend his influence to further the extravagant plans of the ultra slave-propagandists of the North.

It so happens that history leaves no difficulty in proving that Mr. BUCHANAN *is just the man.* Long before the Democratic Party at Cincinnati committed him to Slavery, he had committed that party to Slavery unreservedly, totally, and perpetually. In a speech on the veto power, delivered in the United States Senate in February, 1842, Mr. BUCHANAN is reported to have used the following language:

"Let me suppose another case of much more dangerous character. In the Southern States, which compose the weaker portion of the Union, a species of property exists which is now attracting the attention of the whole civilized world. These States never would have become parties to the Union, had not their rights in this property been secured by the Federal Constitution. Foreign and domestic fanatics, some from the belief that they are doing God's service, and others from a desire to divide and destroy this glorious Republic, have conspired to emancipate the Southern slaves. *On this question, the people of the South* [that is, the people who are interested in Slave property, slaveholders] *beyond the limits of their own States stand alone and unsupported by any power on earth, except that of the Northern Democracy.*"

Identifying himself with that party, he thus declares that it alone dare side with slaveholding against the indignant censure of the entire world. Nor has his position since wavered at all from this very explicit definition. While the Mexican War was at its height so was the discussion of the Slavery question in regard to the Territories. Oregon, the last relic of the old Louisiana purchase, and therefore included within the Missouri Compromise, was organized as a Territory, with the proviso excluding Slavery, in August, 1848. The point was conceded by the South, though after stout resistance in order to secure another much more important. The treaty with Mexico involved the acquisition of immense areas, which the slaveholders wanted for a market. The North with remarkable accord resolved to resist the addition of any further slave soil to the Union. There was no compact or obligation of any sort to bind them to acquiesce in such a disposition of the new Territory. The Missouri Compromise applied exclusively to the purchase from France; no latitude of construction, or construction of latitude, could extend it to the bargain with Mexico. Yet as the bulk of the new Territory lay South of that parallel, the slaveholding interest determined to agitate in favor of that boundary, as the only method of baffling the Northern unanimity in behalf of Free-Soil throughout the whole extent; and to that interest Mr. BUCHANAN lent his whole influence. His *Berks County Letter*, so often cited to exhibit his devotion to the Compromise Line, only exhibits his participation in a Pro-Slavery plot to force it where its contrivers never designed it to go. We quote from that letter, written in 1847:

"After Louisiana was acquired from France by Mr. JEFFERSON, and when the State of Missouri which constituted a part of it was about to be admitted into the Union, the Missouri question arose and in the progress threatened the dissolution of the Union. This was settled by the men of the last generation, as other important and dangerous questions have been settled, in a spirit of mutual concession. Under the Missouri Compromise Slavery was 'forever prohibited' north of the parallel of 36° 30'; and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas following in the footsteps of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and, in my opinion, the harmony of the States, and even of the Union itself, require that the line of the Missouri Compromise should be extended to any new Territory that we may acquire from Mexico."

It will be remembered that the idea of squatter sovereignty had not yet dawned upon the mind of Gen. CASS, and that the most arrogant Pro-Slavery fanatic had not yet dared to claim admission for Slavery to the whole of the Mexican acquisitions; and many of the more moderate held that it could not be admitted even south of 36° 30', since the Mexican laws had declared it abolished. At the opening of the XXXIst Congress parties stood thus: The North demanded the exclusion of Slavery from the whole newly-bought Territory, and the admission of California with her Anti-Slavery Constitution. Gen. TAYLOR, assuming less ultra ground, advocated the instant admission of California, freed from all other issues. A portion of the South declared for the non-admission of California, until the Missouri line had been extended to the Pacific, cutting the new State in two, and leaving only the northern and smaller portion to freedom, while another Southern wing were for Mr. CALHOUN's non-intervention dogmas. It is needless to say, after the Berk's County Letter, that Mr. BUCHANAN adhered to the latter Pro-Slavery ultraism. Even after the leading statesmen of all parties had fixed upon a plan of pacification and adjustment, the retired statesman of Lancaster aided with his secret advice the Pro-Slavery conspirators, who resolved to urge their scheme even at the cost of the Union, and of the basis of Compromise to which CLAY, CASS and WEBSTER had adhered. It was only when it was discovered that the movement was unsupported by any public sentiment, either North or South, and that without a prospect of success it would certainly bury its [illegible] in contempt and obscurity, that Mr. BUCHANAN and his fanatical friends from the Slave States abandoned it. That the record may be authentic we quote from a speech of Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of Miss., delivered in the Senate June 27, 1850:

"During the last Summer, finding that it had been impossible to settle this question on the basis of non-intervention, as we had hoped to do by the election of a [illegible] President [illegible] satisfactorily settled [illegible] the dangers which it [illegible] menaced it, I renewed my efforts during that Summer to bring the Missouri Compromise into favorable notice. For this purpose I wrote to the eminent Pennsylvania statesman who had two years before recommended it, and urged him to renew his recommendation, in some public form, at a period early enough to have some effect upon the sentiment of the country before the commencement of the present session of Congress. He informed me that he had, in common with the whole Democratic Party, given up the *Compromise in favor of non-intervention;* that he had voted in support of the non-intervention principle in 1848, and he doubted the expediency of coming forward again and urging the Missouri Compromise upon the country as he had done in 1847. I still urged him to do so. I even paid a special visit to his hospitable mansion, chiefly with a view of procuring, if possible, the sanction of his high name once more to the plan of the Missouri Compromise; and I obtained from him a partial promise that he would again declare his views upon the subject at an early period. But, Sir, as no publication from his pen made its appearance in the newspapers, I addressed repeated letters to him urging him again and again to perform the patriotic task to which I had invoked him. At length he made up his mind to gratify my wishes, and positively promised that he would again make a declaration of his views, if he could be perfectly satisfied that the Missouri Compromise was at all likely to be satisfactory to the people of the South, entertaining as he did a confident opinion that it would be generally accepted at the North. So things remained until a month or two of the present session of Congress had glided by, when he addressed a letter to an honored friend of mine, requesting him and myself to ascertain whether it would be at all possible *to rally the Southern members of Congress* in support of the Missouri Compromise; in which event he engaged to coöperate with us most cordially in urging its adoption upon Congress. The scrutiny asked for was instituted without delay; and the gentleman alluded to and myself, after conferring together repeatedly, and counseling in relation to the matter, came most reluctantly but decidedly to the conclusion that *the Southern members of Congress would never consent to the Missouri Compromise,* but preferred non-intervention still, and we so advised Mr. BUCHANAN without delay. Perceiving that no publication of his was then likely to be availing, he withheld from the press a letter which he had already prepared for publication."

From the first, therefore, Mr. BUCHANAN has never advocated any measure affecting the balance between the Free and Slave States, save only so far as it enured to the latter. He has vibrated without scruple or conscience between the non-intervention hobby of CALHOUN, the Missouri-Compromise extension invented by himself, and the squatter-sovereignty absurdities of Gen. CASS, only deserting them in turn, as they proved unpalatable to those "natural allies of the Democratic Party," the slaveholders. The claim of independence upon Slavery issues could be urged with greater propriety in favor of any other [illegible] than it may in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN. He is irretrievably committed to the service of the slave-owning interest; he is their counsel learned in the law, their advocate, representative, agent. The narrative of Senator FOOTE is a fair presentation of his varying and truckling subservience to the will of his Southern masters.

The Accident to the Arabia.

We are sorry to see our neighbors of the *Albion* unduly excited about the telegraphic dispatches respecting the accident to the steamship *Arabia*, which were sent from Halifax to the DAILY TIMES.

The *Albion* condemns these dispatches as "anti-British," and libelous to the Cunard line; and, supposing that they were sent by the regular news-agent of the Associated Press at Halifax, it coarsely stigmatizes that gentleman as a "busy-body," who has transcended his duties, and deserves to be reprimanded by his employers.

The news-agent at Halifax had nothing at all to do with these dispatches. They were sent by a correspondent of the TIMES, who happened to be a passenger on board that unfortunate ship, and whose accounts, the *Albion* may be assured, are perfectly reliable in every particular.

We publish this morning a letter from this gentleman, giving a detailed account of the disaster to the *Arabia*, of the survey, the treatment of the passengers, &c., to which we refer our readers.

The facts of the case appear to be, in respect to the accident, that—

There was a secret survey at Halifax; oakum and tallow were stuffed into the bows; extra pumps and spare boats were put on board, and the ship, leaking *at the wharf*, eighteen tons of water an hour, was hurried off to sea, hardly giving opportunity for her panic-stricken passengers to escape ashore! Her forefoot is certainly gone; so is a large part of her false keel, and of her main keel. Her garboard is certainly strained. The lower part of her stem, her dead-woods forward, and the forends of her bottom planking were, doubtless, stove. No ship could have thumped and crashed over Blonde Rock with less damage than that. What other damage she may have received abaft of her foremast, where the diver did not go, cannot be surmised.

It was acknowledged by Mr. CUNARD, at Halifax, that the ship must go into dock for repairs. If the ship needed docking, she certainly was not seaworthy; and if she was not seaworthy, she ought not to have been sent to sea.

We sincerely hope that the *Arabia* will reach England in safety; and she probably will if she is favored with a smooth sea and fair weather.

The *Albion* says but twenty-five passengers left the ship at Halfiax, instead of "about half," as our correspondent telegraphed. It matters very little how many of the *Arabia's* passengers succeeded in escaping ashore. We know, however, that nearly or quite forty left the ship, being unwilling to proceed in her; and we believe, from the information we have, that the entire body of passengers would have remained at Halifax, had time been allowed them. Of those who escaped, some have returned, and left in the *Asia* on Saturday last; others have gone home, giving up their voyage forever.

The Season.

Though we were visited by a few excessively hot days early in the season, yet the Summer has been an extremely mild and pleasant one; and, during the present month, the weather has been uncommonly cool and enjoyable. The City is more healthy than it has been in many years at the same season, and the returns of the mortality of the past show a most gratifying decrease in the number of deaths over the preceding week. The copious showers of the past ten days have thoroughly cleansed our streets, and, notwithstanding the extravagance, inefficiency, criminal neglect of duty on the part of the head of the street-cleaning department, the City is in an excellent condition, and the signs are auspicious for a most prosperous and healthy Autumn. The height of the fashionable season at the watering places has been reached, and soon the great crowd of pleasure-seekers will be returning from the mountains, the springs, the sea-side, and the quiet rural nooks where they have been recuperating and enjoying themselves during the hot weather. The beauty, the fashion, the enterprise, the millionaires, the speculators, the lawyers, divines, the politicians, the young and the old, the cripples and the vigorous will all be rushing back to their old haunts; the City, which now seems full, will then be running over with life, and there will be a rush, a whirl, and an excitement greater than ever before known in the metropolis of the New World. The Opera will reopen in Fourteenth-street next week, and, in our advertising columns this morning are announcements of the reopening of several places of public amusement which have been closed during the past two months.

New Route to Boston.

We learn that the long-talked of Railroad route to Boston will be opened for travel early in September, under the auspices of the New-York and Boston Central Railroad Company. The trains will leave Brooklyn at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at 12 o'clock noon, running over the Long Island Railroad to Greenport, where passengers will embark on steamers for New-London. Here they will take the cars for Boston, via Norwich and Pomfret on the Norwich and Worcester Road. At Pomfret the cars will turn off on to the "Air Line" Road, sixty miles to Boston, running through Blackstone, (where a junction is made with the Providence and Worcester Road) and on through Dorchester and South Boston, landing at the foot of Summer-street, Boston, in eight hours, or less, from New-York.

This route is said to be eighteen miles shorter than any route now traveled between Boston and New-York. It will do the public some service if it reduces the present high rates of fare, charged on all the land and steamboat routes between the two cities. These fares are now twenty per cent. higher than they ought to be.

The German Vote.

The Democratic papers are beginning to abuse the Germans, which is a pretty sure sign that the Buchaniers despair of securing their votes. The Richmond *Whig*, which is a disinterested spectator of the struggle between the Democrats and the Republicans, and cares not which party gains the Teutonic influence, says:

"Everywhere they seem to be entering the canvass for FREMONT with remarkable spirit and energy. What the Buchanan Democracy can hope for, *when they see their German legions straying off from them,* we are unable to comprehend. Certain it is, in our judgment, the German defection in the North will insure the complete and overwhelming overthrow of the Democracy."

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 567, which is *eighty-four* less than the number of the week previous. One death from yellow fever is reported—that of a laboring man who had been engaged on a lighter at Quarantine. Among the list of other cases, there is none demanding particular mention. The City was never in a more healthy condition, at this season, as will be seen by the following comparative figures:

Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 26, 1854. 932
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 25, 1855. 555
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 23, 1856. 567

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of August to the 23d day of August, 1856. Men, 61; women, 67; boys, 212; girls, 227; total, 567. Adults, 128; children, 439; males, 273; females, 294; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess, Lumbar	1	Debility, adult, from neglect and quackery	1	Inflam. brain	4
Apoplexy	1	Delirium Trem.	1	Inflam. chest	1
Asthma	1	Diarrhœa	38	Inflam. heart	1
Bleeding, from bite of a rat	1	Dropsy	3	Inflam. kidneys	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Dropsy in chest	3	Inflam. liver	1
Bowels, dis of	2	Dropsy in head	26	Inflam. lungs	13
Brain, dis. of	1	Dropsy in heart	1	Inflam. stomach	1
Bronchitis	2	Drowned	5	Inflam. throat	1
Car car of stom'h	1	Dysentery	20	Intemperance	2
Casualties, by blow on head	1	Fever	1	Liver, disease of	2
Casualty by fall	1	Fever, bilious	2	Lues Venerea	1
Casualties by the kick of a horse	1	Fever, congest'e	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Cholera	1	Fever, intermt't	1	Marasmus, inf.	61
Cholera Infa'm	125	Fever, nervous	1	Measles	5
Cholera Mor'us	2	Fever, puerper	3	Mortif. of the jaw	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, remittent	1	Old age	6
Colic	1	Fever, scarlet	8	Palsy	2
Congest'n brain	12	Fever, typhus	6	Parturition, dif.	1
Congest'n lungs	2	Fever, yellow*	1	Premature birth	9
Constip. bowels	1	Fracture of neck	1	Reten. of urine	2
Consumption	42	Fracture of skull	1	Rupture	1
Convul'ns, adult	1	Heart, disease of	8	Scrofula	4
Convul'ns, inft	32	Heart, dis. of, nervous	1	Small-pox	6
Croup	5	Heart, dis. of, rheumatic	1	Soften'g brain	1
Cyanosis	1	Hooping cough	6	Sore throat	1
Debility infant	8	Inflam. bowels	5	Sprue	2
				Stillborn	35
				Teething	12
				Ulcers of throat	1
				Varioloid	1

Total 567

* The deceased was a laboring man, who had been employed on board of a lighter at Quarantine, and died in the Eighteenth Ward, on the 19th inst.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Adults.	Chil'n.	Total.
Deaths for week ending Aug. 16, 1856	129	522	651
Deaths for week ending Aug. 23, 1856	128	439	567
Decrease		84	84

Of which number 74 were from cholera infantum and marasmus infantile, viz.: Cholera infantum, 51; and marasmus infantile, 23.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	1	Stillborn and Premature Birth	84
Brain and Nerves	79	Stomach, Bowels and other Digestive organs	204
Generative Organs	4	Uncertain seat and General Fevers	36
Heart and Blood Vessels	15	Urinary Organs	3
Lungs, Throat, &c.	80		
Old Age	6		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	20		

Total 567

Of which 12 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	256	25 to 30 years	18	80 to 90 years	2
1 to 2 years	116	30 to 40 years	35	90 to 100 years	1
2 to 5 years	39	40 to 50 years	24	100 and upward	—
5 to 10 years	12	50 to 60 years	16	Unknown	—
10 to 15 years	9	60 to 70 years	5		
15 to 20 years	10	70 to 80 years	6	Total	567
20 to 25 years	18				

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Holland	3	Switzerland	1
Denmark	1	Ireland	65	United States	450
England	8	Italy	1	Unknown	1
Germany	36	Scotland	1	West Indies	1

Total 567

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Alms House, Blackwell's Island	1	St. Vincent's Hospital	1
Bellevue Hospital	1	Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
City Hospital	7	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	18
Colored Home Hospital	1	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	1
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	1		
Penitentiary Hospital, do.	1		
Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	3	Total	36

WARDS.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	19	IX	35	XVII	45
II	4	X	18	XVIII	30
III	6	XI	48	XIX	50
IV	13	XII	25	XX	50
V	26	XIII	28	XXI	26
VI	30	XIV	26	XXII	26
VII	28	XV	4		
VIII	24	XVI	19	Total	567

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 23, 1856.

Commissioners of Health.

There was a full meeting of the Board of Commissioners on Saturday, when the following adjudications were made by that body at the suggestion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Isabel* [illegible] arrived at Quarantine Aug. 21, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. Port of departure stated to be perfectly healthy at the time of leaving, and all hands well during the passage. The Health Officer recommends that she shall be detained a few days for observation, to be thoroughly fumigated and purified, and if all hands remain well, be permitted to proceed to the City. Allowed to lighter her cargo, and in other respects the vessel [illegible]

Ship *Vesperis*?, from Gonaives, on the 9th inst., with salt. All well. Cargo to be lightered to the City, after an observation of five days, if all remain well.

Bark *Ebbie*?, from Havana, on the 9th inst., with sugar and cigars. Cargo to be lightered to the City ten days after arrival.

Brig *Belen*?, from Rio Janeiro, with copper, on the [illegible] inst.—allowed to proceed in five days if all remain well.

Brig *Nathan*, from Guantanamo, Cuba, on 9th inst., with sugar and molasses—cargo to be lightered to the City after ten days.

SPECIAL CASES.

Brig *Oregon*, arrived on the 9th inst., from Port au Prince—all hands reported well and port of departure healthy. Her cargo, which consists entirely of logwood, was allowed to be lightered to the City by the proper authorities at the time of arrival, but has remained in her until the present time. In accordance with previous instructions, she has been thoroughly ventilated and fumigated, and all hands on board have continued well. The Health Officer is of opinion that she may safely be allowed a permit to discharge her cargo on board a ship to be sent immediately to sea. The Board decided to permit her to proceed to within thirty yards of the City with a stream permit, and the cargo to be discharged on lighters and brought to the City.

Schooner *Dervish*, from Fernando Po, on the western coast of Africa, with 30 tons of boxwood and 800 pounds ivory. Port of departure is reported perfectly healthy and all hands on board well. The vessel sailed from the above port May 25, and has been nearly ninety days at sea. Her position at the present time is critical, she having during the passage leaked 700 strokes per hour. In view of these circumstances the Health Officer recommends that she be detained five days for fumigation and ventilation, and if all hands remain well, that she be allowed to proceed to the City.

The Board concurred in this view of the case.

Bark *Venus*, from Curacoa, having discharged her cargo in lighters, in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioners, and having been thoroughly fumigated and ventilated, and as no sickness has been imported from that place during the present season, or any proof of its existence there, the Health Officer is of the opinion that she may with safety be allowed to proceed to the City.

Brig *Victor* arrived July 29, from Cardenas, Cuba, with no sickness on the passage, nor since her arrival at Quarantine. Cardenas was perfectly healthy at the time of her departure. Cargo consists of sugar and molasses, which has been entirely discharged, and the vessel thoroughly fumigated and ventilated, under the supervision of the Health Officer. Permission was given said vessel to proceed to sea Aug. 1, the intention of the Captain being to go to Philadelphia, but the brig was run into Aug. 19, while at anchor, by the schooner *Venice*, inward bound, which stove in bulwarks, mainsail and top timbers, causing her to leak badly, and rendering it extremely hazardous for any one to remain on board of her while in this condition. Under these circumstances the Health Officer recommends that she be allowed to proceed up the East River, for the purpose of making the necessary repairs, which was concurred in by the Board.

Brig *Maria Pascalina*, from Port au Prince, having complied with all the instructions of the health authorities, and the crew remaining all healthy, in no danger of contracting disease, the Health Officer is of opinion that she may be allowed to proceed to the City. Cargo consists entirely of logwood, which has been nearly all discharged.

Decision is that she be allowed a stream permit to come within three hundred yards of the City and lighter the rest of her cargo from that point.

Schooner *Anna Hicks* arrived Aug. 1, from Curacoa, and had her entire cargo discharged since Aug. 16. The Captain's family, who are on board, together with the crew, remain in perfect health, and no sickness has occurred on board during the passage. The vessel has been undergoing the same process of fumigation as those coming from unhealthy ports. The Health Officer also reports that no sickness has been brought from Curacoa, and no proof exists that it prevails there. For these reasons he is of the opinion that she may safely be allowed to proceed to the City. Concurred in by the Board.

Schooner *Harriet Neal*, from Maguabo, P. R., on the 31st of July, had no cases on the passage nor while at the port of departure, and has complied with all the requirements of the Health Officer and Commissioners. The Health Officer reports having taken no case of disease from any vessel from Maguabo this season, and is of the opinion that none exists there. In view of these facts he thinks she may safely be permitted to remove from her present anchorage to the City. Recommendation concurred in.

Brig *Active*, from St. Jago de Cuba, arrived on the 9d August, and has discharged her cargo. The vessel ran ashore on a reef coming out of St. Jago de Cuba, and received a great deal of injury. Leaked badly during the voyage, and still requires men constantly at the pumps. Vessel reported healthy during voyage and while in both ports. After she is properly fumigated, the owners desire permission to bring her to the City for the purpose of being docked and repaired. Referred to the Health Officer.

Schooner *John and Mary*, arrived August 17, from Cape Hayti, with logwood and mahogany. Captain states that not a case of yellow fever has been seen at Cape Hayti this season, and no sickness occurred on board his ship, in corroboration of which he brings a clean bill of health from the United States Consul at that place, and desires to be allowed to proceed immediately to the City. On the recommendation of the Health Officer she was permitted to proceed to the City in ten days after her arrival, provided all hands remained well.

Brig *Susan Duncan*, arrived August 14, from the Island of Antigua, after a passage of 22 days, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. All hands reported well, and that Antigua was perfectly healthy. On recommendation of the Health Officer the vessel was quarantined for ten days, and allowed to come to the City if all are well.

Brig *Arabella*, from Aspinwall, arrived Aug. 15, having discharged all her cargo at Brooklyn, by permission of the proper authorities, and being clean and all hands well, allowed to proceed to the City.

Brig *Alma F.*, arrived Aug. 9, from Cape Haytien, with a cargo consisting of logwood, mahogany, and a few barrels of salted peppers. Vessel loaded in an open roadstead, with the sea-breeze blowing strongly, and that she is now making four inches of water per hour. Case referred to the consideration of the Health Officer.

Brig *William F.*, arrived Aug. 12, from Guayanilla, Porto Rico. The case was referred for the consideration of the Health Officer.

Bark *Pride of the Sea*, arrived on the 7th, from Trinidad de Cuba, with a cargo of molasses. Captain represents that he has been at much expense while lying at Quarantine in loss of time, and being obliged to keep the crew on board for several days, and since their discharge, has been run into, causing much damage. Also, that all hands are well and have been; ports of departure remarkably healthy, and molasses mostly in old casks, which, if it should be ordered lightered, would not only subject him to expense of lighterage, but as the casks are in an unsafe condition to handle twice, would entail a heavy loss by leakage. Permission is desired to go to Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, to discharge the cargo. Health Officer can see no reason why said vessel should be allowed to proceed, and can make no recommendation of that sort, in the absence of which, the original decision is sustained.

Bark *Brisance*?, Gammage, arrived July 23, from Cardenas, allowed to proceed to the City.

Schooner *Pathfinder*, from Aux-Cayes, Hayti, allowed to proceed to the City.

NUISANCES.

A petition was received from residents in the vicinity of Cherry and Scammel streets, in regard to the premises on that corner, which they represent to be a decided nuisance. Said place has been attended to once this season, but is now as bad as ever. On motion, referred to the City Inspector.

Also, a petition from residents in Eighth-street, regarding the hydrants in front of Nos. 387 and 329 Eighth-street, which are said to be in an awful condition, there being no sewer to carry away the waste water, and the yards are covered with several inches of water. The cellars also are inundated, and the smell is perfectly nauseating. Referred to the City Inspector.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

New-York Hospital Report.

The Superintendent of the New-York Hospital reports for the week ending Aug. 22, as follows:

Remaining on Aug. 14 291
Admitted to Aug. 22 53
Discharged, cured or relieved 59
Died 9
Remaining at date 286
Males 236; Females 50.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Dr. WENDELL, Health Officer, reports 106 deaths during the week ending on Saturday night, the 23d inst., eight more than the preceding week. Males, 50; Females, 56; Adults, 35; Minors, 71.

Principal Diseases.—Cholera Infantum, Marasmus, 16 each; Consumption, Hydrocephalus, 9 each; Yellow Fever, 7; Congestion of the Lungs, 4; Bilious Fever, Bilious Congestive Fever, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, Convulsions, Diarrhea, Inflammation of the Brain, 3 each; Inflammation of the Lungs, Puerperal Fever, Small-Pox, 2 each.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

A regular meeting of this Board of Health was held Saturday morning. No yellow fever cases were reported, and no business of importance was transacted. Adjourned to this morning.

Gov. Reeder in New-York.

Gov. REEDER has telegraphed that he will be present and address the citizens of New-York, at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening next.

A correspondent, writing from Emerald Grove, Rock County, Wisconsin, says that the crops in that vicinity are good. "Wheat," he says, "is abundant, both in quantity and quality. Some of the farmers have commenced threshing, and the yield is good, being from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. Oats are good. Corn also is good, with the exception of that planted over the second time. There will be a middling crop of potatoes."

[illegible] nightly [illegible] and the regular artists of [illegible] the attractions [illegible] house with mirth-loving audiences. We presume his engagement is drawing to a close, and would therefore advise all who have not seen the great comedian, to do so without delay. To-night he appears in two pieces, "The Breach of Promise" and "Abon Hassan;" in both of which he is supported by a good working company. The alternate nights are filled up by the unfailing Ravels, who in spite of old pieces and old tricks succeed in delighting both old and young.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM's latest production, "Tom and Jerry on a Visit," attracts enormous houses, and of course maintains its triumphant place on the bills, together with "Pocahontas."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The very successful dramatic version of the "Lord of the Isles" will commence the performances to-night; after which the pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior;" to conclude with the "Old Toll House," in which Messrs. CONY and their dogs will appear.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Professor WYMAN, the King of Wizards and Prince of Ventriloquists, (these are his official titles,) brings his engagement to a close this week. On Monday next the regular dramatic season at the Museum commences, and there can be no more Wyman. Those who have not been astonished by this remarkable man of [illegible] should certainly allow themselves to be so, before he leaves on his travels.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—After a long absence Messrs. BUCKLEY return to their New-York [illegible] —not the old, but new and splendid [illegible] prepared expressly for them. They give their first [illegible] night, to-night, in the new Hall, No. 585 Broadway. A new programme, containing upwards of twenty original and novel songs, and winding up with a burlesque on VERDI's "Trovatore," will be produced, and with the excellent taste and skill peculiar to these performers, BUCKLEY's, as heretofore, will be the only place where negro minstrelsy can be enjoyed free from gross vulgarity.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BY UNIVERSAL CONSENT, acknowledged to be the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It effectually removes all dandruff, gives the hair a rich, glossy appearance, promotes its growth and imparts to it a delightful perfume. Sold everywhere. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, No. 63 Liberty-st., N. Y.

PROPOSITION FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF ALL FUTURE DIPLOMATIC COURT COSTUME DIFFICULTIES. To be sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." [illegible] SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, [illegible] STEARNS, [illegible] Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—[illegible] RESTORATIVE.—[illegible] Remember, No. 312 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE [illegible] BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of [illegible] PATENT MEDICINES, the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, hundred, or 100 gross. BARNES & PARK, New-York. Cincinnati and San Francisco.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. [illegible] D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of [illegible] WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, [illegible] houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CONGRESS OF FASHION—OPENING OF THE Season.—The Trade and the Ladies are notified to meet at WILDE'S extensive Millinery Warehouse, Nos. 19 and 23 John-st., on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., [illegible]

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH POWDER.—A POWDER particularly recommended [illegible] teeth and gums. Prepared only by GEORGE E. INGER & CO., [illegible] Dispensary Chemists, No. 299 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—[illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS [illegible]

[illegible] CURES HAVE BEEN MADE [illegible] by Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL [illegible] NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced [illegible] E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PEACHES, PLUMS, TOMATOES, AND ALL KINDS of Fruits, may be preserved, with their original flavor [illegible] TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

[illegible] BALLS [illegible] No. 125 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOARDING.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING.

MILLINERY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

...He was then committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

ROBBING A MAN IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

A native of Pennsylvania, a boatman by occupation, named John Haney, was yesterday brought before the same Magistrate charged with robbery. Thomas McGonnagle, who keeps a liquor store at No. 62 King-street, the prosecutor, deposed that, late on Saturday night, and after the store was closed, the prisoner knocked at the door and asked for admittance to purchase a pint of brandy. On being admitted into the hall-way, the prisoner, acting as though intoxicated, put his arms about his (deponent's) neck and squeezed him tightly. He then got his brandy and left. Soon afterwards McGonnagle found that he had been deprived of his gold watch and chain, valued at $100. Having good reason for suspecting his loving friend Haney to be the thief, he caused the arrest by Policeman Burke, of the Eighth Ward.

The prisoner is only 22 years of age. When asked what he had to say in reference to the charge, he replied: "I have nothing to say."

He was then committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James McLaughlin, keeper of an oyster saloon at No. 316 First-avenue, was also brought up to the same Court by Captain Wines, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, on a charge of felonious assault and battery upon James McNabb, proprietor of a liquor saloon in East Twenty-third-street.

The assault was committed with a wrench, and McNabb was so badly cut on the head and shoulders as to be unable to appear in Court.

The difficulty originated in defendant's oyster saloon about the payment of a glass of liquor which the prisoner's wife sold to McNabb.

McLaughlin says that he was sitting in a back room when he heard his wife and McNab disputing about the trifling sum. He hastened to the saloon and accosting McNab said: "Why don't you pay the woman what you owe?" To this McNab replied: "I have nothing but a $10 gold piece," and after bandying a little he retreated to the side walk. The proprietor followed, when McNab drawing a club struck him with it. McLaughlin then returned the blow by several blows with a wrench which he held in his hands.

Both men were then taken in charge by the Eighteenth Ward Police. McLaughlin was committed for examination.

APPREHENSION.

On the 2d of July last, a carpet bag, containing deeds of land, bonds, &c., to the value of $5,000, was stolen from on board the steamboat Commonwealth, while lying at the foot of Liberty-street. The property belonged to Mr. Wm. C. Potter, of No. 2 Bond-street. Search was made for the stolen property and thief, but no clue to either could be obtained. On Saturday last, however, officer McManus, of the Chief's office, having become possessed of certain information in relation to the matter, proceeded to the house of Marcellus W. La Salle, where he found the stolen carpet bag empty. None of the property taken with it was found. La Salle was taken before Justice Connolly at the Lower Police Court, and held to bail to answer in the sum of $1,000.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

William Burke, residing at No. 29 Monroe-street, on Saturday night committed a brutal assault upon the person of his wife Sarah, who, in order to escape [illegible] jumped from a three-story window [illegible]. The poor woman was terribly injured. The Seventh Ward Police conveyed her to the City Hospital. The brutal husband was taken before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed to await his wife's injuries.

JEALOUSY—VIOLENT ASSAULT.

A man named John Dosher, keeper of a house of entertainment at No. 56 Howard-street, beat, in a terrible manner, on Friday night, one Chas. Corder, whom he found in his (Dosher's) wife's bedroom. The infuriated husband, on discovering Corder in the place, raised a club and with it beat him so severely as to fracture his skull, and inflict other injuries which may result in death. Officer McBride, of the Fourteenth Ward took Dosher in custody, and had Corder conveyed to the City Hospital. They are both Germans.

Dosher is the same man who, some two or three years since, killed, in Centre-street, a man named [illegible]. He escaped with a short imprisonment only, owing to the peculiar circumstances attending the fatal affray.

FALSE PRETENSES.

A man, named J. B. Enright, was arrested, on Saturday, by officer Sweeney, of the Lower Police Court, on charge of having defrauded Niel McCollock, of Glasgow, Scotland, out of $340, by means of false pretences and fraudulent representations. The accused was conveyed before Justice Connolly, who committed him for examination.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Patrick Dwyer was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, on charge of having knocked down and robbed Philip Mansbach, at No. 63 Park-street, of $2 in small change. Justice Connolly committed Dwyer for trial.

Miscellaneous.

FOUND BLEEDING IN THE STREET.

A man, giving his name as John Hawks, was found, early yesterday morning, at the corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets, in a bruised and helpless condition. One of his eyes was disfigured, and seemed to have been perforated with some blunt instrument. His under lip was split and he was otherwise disfigured. A Third Ward policeman conveyed him to the City Hospital. Hawks says he was assaulted and beaten by some men whom he did not know, and that he lay for four hours on the sidewalk before any aid was extended him. No further facts were learned from him. He was under the influence of liquor when taken to the Hospital.

RUN OVER ON THE RAILROAD.

A woman about 35 years of age, name unknown, was run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, near Sixty-first-street, on Saturday morning. When taken from the track, life was extinct. The body was much disfigured. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon it. From the evidence adduced, the Jury were unable to determine "whether the woman laid on the track to effect a suicide, whether she was intoxicated, or whether she had been placed there by parties unknown."

RUN OVER AND KILLED—CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

Anna Andrews, a child of 4 years, was run over and killed by a peddler's wagon in Ninth-avenue, on Saturday morning. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body. The driver of the wagon, a German, named Wm. Brockhart, was held for culpable negligence, as he was driving at a reckless rate when the child was run over.

FATAL CASUALTY.

A boy named John Kennedy, aged 13 years, fell yesterday morning from a milk cart, which he was driving, directly beneath the wheels, and the vehicle passing over his body, caused his death soon afterwards. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body at No. 89 Grove-street.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Frenchman named Julian Bosseaux, residing at No. 162 Canal-street, made a most determined attempt to commit suicide at that place on Friday afternoon. He first attempted to sever a vein in his arm with a razor, with which he afterwards hacked his throat in several places, and afterwards swallowed a quantity of laudanum, but it is expected, notwithstanding, that he will recover. Unfortunate love speculations led to the rash deed.

A young woman named May Mellville, residing in Thirty-ninth-street, tried to commit suicide by swallowing laudanum. The timely interference of a physician saved her life.

The Central Park Appropriation.

IMPORTANT OPINION ON THE TAXATION OF THE CITY AND THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Whiting.

Shepard vs. Wood and Others.—The plaintiff, who is the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and head of one of the departments of the City Government, in his individual capacity and as one of the tax-payers, as well on his own behalf as on behalf of all other corporators and tax-payers of the City who may be affected by the subject of his complaint, complains that the defendants and his associates, who compose the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, did, on the application of certain persons who claim to be Commissioners of the Central Park, on the 11th day of [illegible], 1856, [illegible]

"Resolved, That there shall be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, of the freeholders, inhabitants and non-residents assessed according to law, of land situated in the City and County of New-York, to be collected according to law, the [illegible] for the improvement of the Central Park, the same to be expended under the direction [illegible]."

[illegible] of the city, in addition to the sum of $5,347,189, which the Supervisors are empowered, by the act of April 12, 1856, to order to be raised.

That the Supervisors claim not only the power to levy and collect said tax, but authority to permit the same to be expended under the direction of Fernando Wood and Joseph S. Taylor, Commissioners of the Central Park; and the plaintiff alleges that he is apprehensive that such resolution may be carried into effect, and prays for an injunction that the resolution may be declared void and the injunction be made perpetual. Plaintiff in person.

When the complaint was presented to me, I granted a temporary injunction and an order upon the defendants to show cause why it should not be continued until the final hearing.

I confess I was at the time impressed with an idea that the majority of the Board of Supervisors would be able to show some semblance of authority on their part to uphold such a resolution, or that they would not have attempted to exercise so delicate and important a power.

If successful in adding that amount to the sum authorized to be raised by the Legislature of the State, it might have jeoparded the collection of the legal tax.

With a city already burdened with sixteen millions of debt, with legislative authority to the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax about seven millions of dollars for the year 1856, the addition of such a sum upon the already overburdened tax-payers required, if unauthorized by law, the exercise of intellects sufficiently vigorous to declare in the face of a free people that the end should justify the means in the exercise of a doubtful power.

The calamitous consequences to the city in the loss of its credit to arise out of its inability to meet its engagements by reason of its failure to collect the legal tax to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, should have induced the majority of the Board of Supervisors to have looked at the consequences to follow their act.

If the public moneys can be easily taken out of the public treasury and squandered without a just responsibility; if a year's appropriation can be withdrawn, by irresponsible heads of departments in six months, without a just accountability, it is time that the tax-payers should know that their money cannot be illegally taken from their pockets for any such purpose.

On the return day of the order, no person appeared on behalf of the defendants to sustain this bold and startling resolution.

My excuse for giving any reasons for continuing the injunction until the final hearing must be found in the novelty of the effort of the majority of this Board of Supervisors.

The time I have been able to devote to the question has led me to the conclusion that any tax-payer, on behalf of himself and other tax-payers, may ask the interposition of this Court upon a proper case, whenever his or their interests are likely to be injuriously affected by any person or corporation, or other body of persons, acting or pretending to act by lawful authority, when they assume power over property which the law does not give them, when they go beyond the line of their authority, and infringe or violate the rights of others, or when they attempt to, or are about to exceed their powers by levying a tax, or by misapplying their funds, or by applying their funds or their own credit to an object beyond their authority, whenever the purpose of such a body, if carried out, would constitute a breach of the law or of their duty—that the appropriate mode of relief in any such case is by injunction. The exercise of jurisdiction in such case is wholesome, whenever it would be prejudicial to the interests of all with whose property the managers of such a power might choose to interfere, and it would be a strange anomaly in the law if such a jurisdiction were not continually open, and ready to exercise such a power to keep such bodies within their legitimate limits. (Agar vs. The Regent's Canal Company, Cooper's Eq. cases, 77. River Dun Navigation Company vs. Midland Railway Company, 1 Railway cases, 135. Frewer vs. Lewis, 4 Mylne & Craig, 249. Attorney-General vs. Forbes, 2 Mylne & Craig, 123. Davis vs. The Mayor, &c., 1 Duer, 451. Roosevelt vs. Varnum, et al, 12 Howard P. R. 469. The Chemical Bank vs. The Mayor, &c., 8, 477.)

The power of taxing the people and their property is essential to the very existence of government. It may legitimately be exercised by every State on the objects to which it is applicable, to the utmost extent to which the government may choose to carry it. The only security against the abuse of it is to be found, if anywhere, in the structure of the government itself. It exists in the power to make the laws. The Legislature, in imposing it, acts upon its constituents. Here, it was supposed, lay the security against excessive taxation.

As the expenses of the State could not be limited, the people have not, in their fundamental law, prescribed any limit to the exercise of this right.

They have chosen to use it, if not on the purity or patriotism, at least on the interest of the legislator, and on the influence of the constituents over the representative, to guard them against abuse.

The right to lay and collect a tax is inherent in, and one of the highest attributes of, the sovereignty of a State, and is coextensive to that to which it is an incident. (McCullogh vs. the State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 316; Osgood vs. Blake, 1 Foster, 549; People ex rel Griffin vs. the Mayor of Brooklyn, 4 Com., 419.)

This power to make the laws is legislative. The tax must be imposed and the means to collect it given by the laws; they must fix the amount to be collected, and define the mode in which it shall be rated, and the things subjected to it.

In accordance with this view of the subject, the Legislature, with whom the taxing power exclusively belongs, has uniformly imposed them and authorized and provided the means for their collection, from the earliest history of the State to the present time.

Whether they have the power to delegate this authority to another body, it is not now necessary to inquire. The question now is, have they authorized the Board of Supervisors to levy this tax of $200,000.

A Board of Supervisors is a *quasi* corporation. (Jansen vs. Ostrander, 6 Cowen, 631.) They have no other or more power than such as is given them by the statute which creates them—or such as may be conferred upon them by laws. (Jackson vs. Hartwell, 8 John's R., 422; Jackson vs. Corry, ib., 385.)

The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New-York are declared to be the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York. (1 R. S., 3d ed., p. 22, sec. 32.)

The powers conferred upon this Board under the general law creating them, is the same as that conferred upon the Board of Supervisors in the different counties of this State. These are:

1. To make such orders as they may deem expedient concerning the corporate property.
2. To examine, settle and allow all accounts chargeable against the county, and to direct the raising of such sums as may be necessary to defray the same.
3. To audit the accounts of town officers and other persons against their respective towns, and to direct the raising of such sums as may be necessary to defray the same.
4. To perform any other duties which may be enjoined on them by any law of this State.
5. To cause to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of the county, such sums of money as may be necessary to construct and repair bridges therein, and to prescribe upon what plan and in what manner the moneys to be raised shall be expended.
6. To apportion the taxes to be raised among the several towns and wards of their county as shall seem to them to be equitable and just.
7. To cause to be levied, collected and paid all such sums of money as they shall deem necessary for rebuilding or repairing the Court house or Jail of the county, or for building, rebuilding or repairing the Clerk's office of the county, and to prescribe upon what plan and in what manner the moneys so raised shall be expended.
8. To appoint special Commissioners to lay out public highways.

These are the general powers given. There are several others, of a special nature, to be exercised in a particular manner, and under certain restrictions, conditions and limitations.

There is no power conferred by the general law regulating the powers of this particular body, authorizing the imposition of the tax in question.

So far as I have been able to learn, the only authority claimed by the Board of Supervisors is what is given by the act of the Legislature of April 12, 1856, authorizing a tax of about five millions of dollars. (Sess. laws, p. 271.)

The first section of that act declares "that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York are hereby empowered, as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, not exceeding $5,347,189 for the object and purposes"—(particularly specified in the act)—"and for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty may be put to by law."

It is said that the Board of Supervisors claim that under this latter clause they have the right to levy this tax.

I find no word therein conferring authority to levy a tax; these words only authorize the money which shall be raised under the authority of the act to be expended for the particular purposes named in the act, and for such other expenses as the corporation may be put to by law.

It is not necessary that I should express any opinion as to the meaning of this portion of the act. It is enough that we look in vain to it to sustain any other than the power to expend—and that not to the defendants, but to another and a different corporation.

It may be that if the Commissioners should go on and incur a large expense to the City in improving the land taken for the Central Park, in pursuance of law, the Common Council may, perhaps, out of any unexpended portion of the moneys thus raised, pay such expenses under the phraseology used in the act. But if the Commissioners shall, without full and adequate authority, cause such an expenditure, they might be compelled to discharge the obligation out of their own pockets.

I have examined the several statutes relating to the Central Park, and find therein no pretence of authority for the levy of such a tax as this by the Board of Supervisors.

If the Supervisors in the assessment of a tax exceed [illegible] ... Libby vs. Burnham, 15 Mass. 144; Drew vs. Davis, 10 Ver. R., 506; Curtis vs. [illegible], 7 New Hampshire, 393.)

Perhaps if the amount of unauthorized tax [illegible] of the legal [illegible] could be [illegible] warrant [illegible] might be collected. (Torry [illegible].)

How the Supervisors intend [illegible] it does not precisely appear. It is alleged, however, in the complaint, that they have directed the Comptroller to insert the amount in the tax list and warrant. If so it would have been added to the general amount, and then the whole would have been illegal. I have examined the form of the Comptroller's warrant, and this would have been the inevitable result.

The power claimed is unlimited. If they can assess $200,000 they can assess $3,000,000 or $10,000,000, and the citizen would thus be subjected, not to the unlimited power of the Legislature, but to the unrestricted power of this Board of Supervisors.

This would vest in them authority upon a subject of the most vital importance to the citizens—the power of taking from them their property by way of taxation, and enable them to bankrupt everybody.

If they can raise funds in this way, and spend it as they please upon this Park, they may raise and expend as much as they please upon any other grand scheme.

I am as yet not prepared to admit the unlimited right of the Legislature to clothe any subordinate body of men with power to tax without limit, and to expend at pleasure, without responsibility and without control. All this, it seems, is claimed under the act of April, 1856.

The citizen is already borne down and oppressed with taxation, which, if continued, must be ruinous. If it shall continue to be done, our fancied freedom is an idle delusion.

"We could not suffer more under the sway of an Asiatic Prince, whose will is law, and whose exertions are limited alone by his desires."

The last year's tax list of the State, shows how this City shares in the burden of taxation adopted by the State and City Governments.

Our Island, which constituted our City and county, contains of land, acres	13,920
Population	630,810
Assessed value of real estate	$337,068,526
Assessed value of personal estate	150,072,312
Aggregate value	$487,060,838

Our taxes were $5,844,772, of which $608,826 04 was paid to the State.

The whole tax for the remainder of the State, counties and towns, was but $5,333,243.

Excluding our City, the State has of land	28,046,678
Population	2,836,260
Assessed value of real estate	$770,324,189
Assessed value of personal estate	143,990,252
Aggregate value	$914,324,441
The amount of tax imposed	1,144,736 18

So it is seen that with a population of about six hundred and thirty thousand we pay more taxes than the remainder of the whole State, with a population of nearly three millions.

We pay more than one-third of all the taxes of the State, and more than one-half the amount paid by all the other counties and towns.

Our fourteen thousand acres of land is valued at nearly one-third of the whole State, with its twenty-eight millions of acres, and the personal property of the county at more than one-half of all the rest of the State.

Thus are the burdens of taxation heaped upon the City. May not the modern philanthropists look here to find some of the reasons that lead to the erection of tenement houses, and to the squalid poverty that overtakes many who drag out a miserable existence in this City?

Writers upon political economy generally agree that the great burden of taxation falls upon the wages of labor. If this is so, it behooves the working man so to exercise his elective franchise in the selection of candidates for public office that his interests will be properly represented—such as will strive to put and to keep down the enormous and unnecessary expenses of our City Government within the limits of a just economy. If he shall do so, he will reap the superior benefits to arise from a good rather than the evils of a profligate Government.

It is an error to suppose, as many do, that the land and pecuniary wealth of the people bear the burden of the administration of the Government; it falls inevitably, by the stern rules of political ethics, upon productive labor.

The evidence of the more economical administration of public affairs, between this City and the country, is to be seen in the few statistics here furnished for reflection.

Perhaps it may be deemed by some that I have exceeded the limits of judicial duty in the disposition of this case, by alluding to subjects not within the sphere of the case presented for consideration. Deeming them as I do to be germain to the questions involved, I could not forego what I consider a proper opportunity of calling the attention of the public to them.

In conclusion, I take occasion to say that, whatever may be the ultimate result of the case, I am more than pleased that the burden of this suit has been assumed by a high executive officer of the Corporation, and that, whilst he has incurred the risk of giving dissatisfaction to a large majority of the Board of Supervisors, the benefit of his example, so just, so praiseworthy, and yet so novel, will have a tendency to allay an apprehension already strongly pervading this community, that there can be no restraint imposed upon the enormous extravagance and wasteful expenditures that have been so long indulged. The injunction must be continued until the final hearing.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 23.

Before Judge Davies.

DECISIONS.

Bridget C. Bruce vs. Abraham Bruce.—Judgment of divorce.

Alfred C. Lavinis vs. James H. Fenner.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

In the Matter of the sale of the real estate of Mariah Mooney, by her Administratrix.—Order that the purchaser be discharged on the terms asked for by him.

Alexander McConochie et al. vs. William Olmsted.—Motion granted with $7 costs.

Horace Dresser vs. Antonio M. Mora et al.—Injunction granted.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—The *General Term* of the Supreme Court will be held on the first Monday of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Notes of issue must be filed on or before the 27th day of August.

The Athens (Ala.) *Herald*, of the 8th inst., relates that on the 25th July, JOHN E. TOWNSEND, of Madison County, eloped with the step-daughter of his overseer, taking with him, as is supposed, cash funds to the amount of over $100,000 belonging to the estate of his uncle, of which he was coadministrator, and $35,000 or $40,000 in drafts obtained from commission houses in Huntsville. He also contracted sundry debts. The only object which is supposed could influence him to abscond is the woman. He was not in debt; the estate which he left behind is worth nearly $120,000, and he was prospective heir to a property estimated at $200,000, besides other legacies. He has a wife and family. Attachments have been levied upon his property to the extent of $120,000. It is not known which way he has gone.

A Boston paper, of Thursday says, a man named WM. STIMPSON, living a short distance from the railroad bridge on Tremont-street, drove two little daughters, between five and eight years of age, forth into the storm for the reason that they refused to purchase for him a fresh supply of gin. They took refuge at the Station-House, where they were comfortably quartered, and will be sent to the Almshouse, in Tewksbury, to-day, at their own request. Their mother was committed to the House of Correction, about a month since, for drunkenness.

We find the following in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 19th: "A private letter, received in this city yesterday, from Dresden, Tenn., dated 6th inst., states that Hon. LYNN BOYD shot one of the Black Republican electors the day before, about thirty miles from Dresden. The person shot is supposed to be GEO. T. BLAKELEY. They were in a discussion. BLAKELEY drew his pistol, when BOYD turned and shot him. No further particulars given."

Three barns in Feeding Hills, Mass., belonging to COMFORT KENT, were struck by lightning and burned on Monday week last; loss about $2,000, insurance $700. There was no storm in the vicinity, or clouds apparently near the barns, at the time they were struck, although a violent storm was prevailing in other sections.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered and bought at $7 75 for Pearls and $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day 337 bbls. Pearls, and 450 bbls. Pots,—together 836 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is very moderate,—parties slightly differing about prices. The sales have been rather limited, and we make no change in our quotations. Java, 14¼c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Rio at 9¼c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Appears in less request, but is pretty stiffly held at 11½c. for Upland middling, 11¾c.@11⅞c. for Gulf do., and proportionate rates for other descriptions ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is rather poorly supplied, and with the prevalence of a very good demand, still mainly for home use, prices of nearly all descriptions continue to favor holders. The sales since our last reach about 10,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	[illegible]
Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Common to Good Michigan	5 80@ 6 [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 40
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is active and advancing, sales having transpired since our last of about 80,000 bushels of all kinds, including fair to choice White at $1 55@$1 62, and good to prime Red, at $1 35@$1 38 ₰ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand; good to Prime Old is worth 85c.@90c.; New sells at 80c.@85c. ₰ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally commanded 40c.@45c. for Ohio and Lake; 44c.@46c. for Canadian; 44c.@47c. for State; 40c.@46c. for Jersey, and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is briskly inquired for, at rising prices. The supply is not large. The sales reported since our last comprise about 80,000 bushels, at 58c.@62c. for unsound, heated and damp; 62½c.@65c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c.@66c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 68c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, Broker, informs us that the receipts this week have been larger than for any previous week since the first of June, but coming to a market quite bare of desirable stock, they have been taken as fast as offered at ½c.@¾c. ₰ lb. better than last week's rates. The stock of Buenos Ayres Hides is now reduced quite low, and are all held by one house at an advance over the highest sales. The market is now entirely bare of Rio Grande Hides, and the only Orinocos on hand is the cargo of the *Guayama*, which has arrived recently and is now at Quarantine. Transactions have been very heavy, and embrace about all the Hides here except the most recent arrivals. Dealers have no other market to look to for their supplies, as all the neighboring ports have but a meagre supply. The action of the Board of Health, both in Brooklyn and New-York, causes great inconvenience to the importers, and shows the necessity of having business men at the head of the department. It is the first intervention we have had for more than twenty years, and if continued it will be necessary for the importers to provide some other place to land their consignments. The receipts have been 45,164 Hides from foreign ports, and 312 coastwise, as follows: 12,433 Orinoco, ₰ *Guayama*; 9,338 dry and 389 salted Rio Grande, ₰ *F. Deming*; 4,117 Maracaibo, ₰ *Ada Swift*; 3,518 Barcelona, ₰ *Baltic*; 3,367 San Juan, ₰ *Virginia*; 3,685 Vera Cruz, ₰ *Neophar* and *Widgeon*; 3,060 Porto Cabello, ₰ *Yorktown*; 2,656 Savanilla, ₰ *Putnam*; 1,111 Rio Hache, ₰ *Maria*; 824 Port au Platte, ₰ *Mello*; 316 from West Indies; making a total of 45,476 Hides. Sales have been: 3,887 Dry Rio Grande, (₰ *W. R. Kibby*,) 21 lbs. at (supposed) 26¾c. 6 months usual selection; 800 Dry Rio Grande, (from store) 21 lbs. at 27c. 6 months usual selection; 3,500 Dry Rio Grande, (previous to arrival,) 21½ lbs. at 26c. 6 months usual selection; in bond for Canada 1,880 Dry Rio Grande, (previous to arrival,) 21½ lbs. at 26½c. 6 months usual selection; 1,966 Dry Rio Grande, from store,) 20 lbs. at 27c. 6 months usual selection; 2,600 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20 lbs. at 27½c. 6 months usual selection; 4,600 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20 lbs. at 27c. 6 months usual selection; 600 Dry Orinoco, (from store,) 19 lbs. at 25c. cash less 4 ₰ cent., usual selection; 500 Dry R. G. Kips, (from second hands,) 10 lbs. at 28c. cash less 4 ₰ cent., usual selection; 740 Dry Maracaibo, 26 lbs. at 20½c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,790 Dry Maracaibo, 26 lbs. at 22½c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,615 Dry Maracaibo, 26 lbs. at 22½c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 735 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 33 lbs. at 19c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 1,110 Dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs. at 23c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 3,018 Dry Barcelona, 23½ lbs. at 23c. 6 months rejecting hides unfit to tan; 2,900 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs. at 23c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 1,465 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs. at 19½c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 643 Dry Chagres, 16 lbs. at 23c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 3,300 Dry San Juan, 18 lbs. at 22½c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 660 Dry San Juan, 18½ lbs. at 23c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 1,498 Dry California, 26 lbs. at 21½c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 819 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 19 lbs. at 10c. 6 months rejecting water damaged; 450 Dry Texas, 21 lbs. at 20c. 6 months as they run; 400 Dry Southern, 16½ lbs. at 18½c. cash as they run; 190 Green Salted Country Slaughter, 9½c. cash; 1,773 Green Salted B. A. Cow, 46 lbs. at 12¾c.@13½c. cash less 4 ₰ cent.; 200 Green Salted B. A. Ox, 60 lbs. at 12c. cash; 200 Green Salted Rio Grande, 40 lbs. at 14c. cash less 4 ₰ cent.; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in Salem, to come here,) at 27½c. 6 months; 36,000 lbs. Rio Grande Hide Cuttings at 7c. 6 months; 10,000 lbs. Rio Grande Hide Cuttings at 6c. cash less 3¼ ₰ cent.; 1,000 lbs. California Hide Cuttings at 6c. cash. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Antagonist*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Lilian*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides; the *Dorothea*, from Montevideo, with 12,000 hides—(6,000 sold;) the *Santa Maria*, from Orinoco, with 6,000 hides; the *Paulina*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 39,750, (same time last year 71,956,) as follows: 12,400 Dry Buenos Ayres; 12,400 Dry Orinoco; 3,900 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 2,100 Dry Maracaibo; 400 Savanilla; 750 Mexican, (Tampico & Matamoras;) 3,100 Dry St. Domingo and Port au Platte; 1,000 Dry West India; 600 Dry California; 3,800 Salted Buenos Ayres.

HOPS—Are selling more freely, but irregularly at 7c.@10c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Remains dull and heavy, as before quoted. 85 tons Scotch Pig were disposed of at $31@$31 50 ₰ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate supply and good request at $1 31¼@$1 37½ ₰ thousand.

LEAD—Is in pretty fair demand at previously quoted figures.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL observes that the advance in the raw material has had a corresponding effect on the Leather market, which still retains the buoyancy previously noticed. A very active business has been doing, and transactions would no doubt have been more extensive but for the great scarcity of desirable stock; manufacturers operate with more confidence, as the boot and shoe market is at present very firm, and no prospect of any falling off in prices. The extreme high rates which were ruling during the whole of the past season deterred manufacturers and jobbers from purchasing very heavily, consequently the stocks in the process of manufacturing are not very large. The Western dealers will have to look to New-York altogether for their supplies, as the other markets are as bare of stock as our own. Heavy weights are very scarce and as is usual at this season much sought after. Oak is steady and prices firm.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	58,800	6,800
Sales	62,800	8,400
Stock	82,000	4,100

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 33c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 30c.@33c.; Oak Light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak Heavy, for Banding, 32c.@36c.; Oak Heavy, Spanish, Good All Weights, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, All Weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, All Weights, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is salable and firm at 85c. for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still inactive, and rather languid. New-Orleans, 54c.@56c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@49c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@45c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are essentially unchanged in demand and value.

OILS—Linseed is in good request, but is generally held above the views of purchasers, and is not very active. We have heard of nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty freely sought after at about previous figures, with sales reported since our last of about 2,260 bbls., here and to arrive soon, in lots, closing at $19 25@$19 37½ for Mess; $17 87½@$18 for Prime, per bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 9¼c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10½c.@12c. ₰ lb. Lard is salable and advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 700 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, at 13¼c.@13⅝c. ₰ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively sought after. The sales since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $9 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $16@$17 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@25c. for prime to very choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ₰ lb.

RICE—There were only 104 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 68¾@$4 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "The market for GOAT is much depressed—there being no stock in store and none of the late arrivals have yet been landed. In DEER there has been but little doing. The stock of Foreign Skins in first hands is very meagre, and prime lots would no doubt command high figures. Sales are 1,000 lbs. Chagres at 55c., and 500 lbs. Southern at 28c. cash."

SUGARS—The inquiry is reviving—the recent reduction in prices enticing purchasers into market. The fall, however, has not been recovered, and there is no positive indication of an improvement in this respect. On the contrary, buyers appear to possess any existing advantage. The sales since our last reach about 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., within our previous range.

TALLOW—Prime ranges from 11¼c.@11½c. ₰ lb., with a light stock and a fair demand.

FREIGHTS—Continued about the same, the engagements, mainly of grain, for Liverpool, being pretty extensive at former figures. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅜d. ₰ lb; Flour, 1s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, [illegible]d., in bulk and bags, ₰ bush.; Rosin, 1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ₰ tc.; Tobacco, 25s. ₰ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₰ ton. To other ports, proportionate quotations. The charters have been, a ship from St. George, N. B. to Liverpool, Deals, £4 13s. 6d.; one from St. John, N. B., to Queenstown for orders, to Dublin, Warrenpoint or Belfast, £5 7s. 6d.; a brig hence to Gibraltar, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 80c.; a bark to Cadiz, 9,000 bush. Wheat, 19c. in ship's, and 16c. shipper's bags, and 1,000 bbls. Flour, 90c.; a bark about 250 tons, for a six month's trading voyage, $1,000 ₰ month; one, 240 tons, to San Juan, Nic., $3,000; a brig to a windward island, 65c. ₰ bbl., and home from Turk's Islands, Salt, 10c.; one, 200 tons, to Martinique, $1,000—and home from St. Domingo, [illegible].

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A [illegible] dwelling house, with a two-story [illegible] building, situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, barn, stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. [illegible] Front-st., or No. 2 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF GREENWICH, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—All that valuable property and real estate belonging to the estate of Capt. DANIEL MERRIT, deceased, of said place, said property being in the immediate vicinity of the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company at Greenwich, one hour's ride from the City, and consists of the homestead with about 5 acres of land, 1 storehouse, dock, and 3 acres land, 1 cottage house with 3 acres land north side of the railroad, 1 meadow opposite depot, of 4 acres land, and other land in the immediate vicinity; also, 7 valuable building lots on Rocky Neck Point, near the steamboat landing. The whole will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 1½ P. M.
JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Executor.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE! BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—Containing 13 acres, centrally situated on a ridge commanding a fine view of the village, water, railroad, and surrounding country, and very convenient to the depot. Four acres of the premises, on the north side, are covered with wood the whole depth of the lot. This site possesses more than ordinary attractions from its location and elevation. It will be sold together or in lots of 4 acres if desired. Inquire of the subscriber, at his residence, JASON CRANE.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. [illegible] Verplanck, Van Rensselaer, [illegible], and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. R. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers to sale the farm, on which he now resides, situated in Caldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARNER.

A VILLAGE RESIDENCE—Will be sold at Auction, in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., at Carson and Conover's Hotel in that place, THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 28. A story and a half cottage, with a large corner lot, and outbuildings [illegible]. Also, 70 acres of desirable land adjoining the town. At private sale, a two-story cottage, with 1½ acres of land.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 60 acres, 35 miles from New-York, situated at New-Brunswick, N. J., and within one mile of steamboat landing, and two miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to trucking or grain. A great quantity of fruit trees of different varieties, a fine modern-finished house, and good out-houses. Will be sold low. For particulars inquire at No. 361 Broadway, up stairs.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year, or until the first of April next. Rent $400. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, attorney at law, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or to JAS. F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

$7,500.—FOR SALE—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 48th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway; house 20x50, with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 11 East 18th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—In Brooklyn, north side of State-st., first below Hicks-st., two new handsome three story and English basement houses, built of Philadelphia brick, with French mullioned windows; are 21 teen feet fronts; rooms the width of the house; eight to each; have gas, water, marble mantels, iron fence in front, paved cellars, and every convenience for a moderate sized family. Will be ready 1st of September. Rent $625. Can be seen at any time. Apply on the corner, No. 266 Hicks-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In West 34th-st., near Broadway, a first-class three-story English basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also, gas fixtures. Neighborhood unsurpassed; 34th-st. is one of the wide streets, and cars and stages pass every minute, and possession had immediately. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large English basement house, No. 142 West 35th-st., just put in complete order, suitable for a first-class boarding house. First and second floors have three parlors each, with all the modern improvements, together with chandeliers. Rent low. Apply, at No. 240 Washington-st., of
C. SIEBCK & CO.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c.; within 300 feet of the Fulton av. cars, one mile from the City Hall; neighborhood first-rate; will be rented very low, to a good tenant.
Also, a very desirable house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts., rent $550; with many others, in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or and other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET.—A very desirable three-story brick house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts. A part or all of the furniture can be had very low, if desired; can also be had on a lease, if preferred. Location only five minutes from either Wall-st. or South ferries. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE STORES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner 30th-st. and 4th-av.; one is a corner and has a fine saloon under, to be let together or separate. Apply to
SILLICK & BUCK, 30th-st., near 4th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 30 by 100, 30 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 135 Water-st., N. Y.

THE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of store No. 64 Cortlandt-st. Apply to BRIDGES & BROTHERS, on the premises.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER.—A few choice rooms still to be had in the Depot Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. [illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

LAND WANTED.—From six to eight acres of good loam soil on the Sound, or on a hill near the Sound, between Astoria and Flushing, not over half a mile from a village, free from marshes. Price not over $100 an acre. Address A. A. RAVENSWOOD, Long Island.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—On 1st September, first or second floor of a good house, within 15 minutes walk of Fulton Ferry, containing front room and two bedrooms. Apply, stating the terms and location, to H. R. P., Daily Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A large and commodious house, having all the modern improvements, to be above 16th-st. and between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 169 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—From 1st October, by a small family, without children, a handsomely furnished house, between 9th and 23d sts., Broadway and 5th-av. Apply to MOSES MORGAN, Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

[illegible]

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

[illegible] & PAUL, [illegible]; C. WELLS & CO., [illegible]; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., [illegible]; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, [illegible]; CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—[illegible]

[illegible] TRIESEMAR No. 1 [illegible] TRIESEMAR No. 2 [illegible] TRIESEMAR No. 3 [illegible]

[illegible] New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—[illegible]

[illegible] SURE CURE—The Great Remedy. Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. [illegible] Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long [illegible]

[illegible] Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER [illegible]

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN.—[illegible]

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—THE CAUSE AND CURE.—[illegible]

DR. [illegible]

TO [illegible] AND DRUG DEALERS.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT [illegible]

THE [illegible]—For sale cheap, a Hoe Cylinder Press, in perfect order, [illegible] Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

AUCTION SALES.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK NOTICES.

INSURANCE.

STEAMBOATS.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

COAL.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PROPOSALS.

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FOR EUROPE.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

FOR BREMEN.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FOR NORFOLK.

FURNITURE.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

Political News Unimportant.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN SPAIN.

Coronation of the Czar Postponed.

Disastrous Ravages of Cholera in the Island of Madeira.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS TENDING UPWARD.

Consols 95@95 1-8.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The [illegible] steamship *North American*, from Liverpool at [illegible] A. M., on the 13th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

She brings 100 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst.

Great Britain.

From Great Britain there is no political news of the least importance.

The London papers notice certain extraordinary statements, that circulate in Paris, respecting affairs at the Tuileries, and call on the Emperor to stop the calumny.

The following extraordinary paragraph is from the editorial columns of the London *Star*.

"There are some very unhappy rumors floating all over Paris, about the state of things established at the Tuileries, which, it is very much to be hoped, are entirely without foundation. Moreover, the statements gather strength and are repeated from day to day. No doubt the Legitimist and Republican Parties in Paris will take care that the stories do not lose anything in the repetition. We are sorry to add that the character of the Empress has not contributed to favor these reports. Now that the Emperor returns to Paris, it ought to be his first duty to bring the authors of these calumnies to justice."

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.—The great piano-forte factory of Broadwood & Sons is now on fire, with little hope of saving any portion of the valuable stock.

PLYMOUTH, Tuesday.—The Royal squadron was off this port at 11 A. M., and the Yacht with Her Majesty and the Royal family on board, entered the Sound and dropped anchor near Mount Edgecombe.

France.

The Emperor of France had returned to Paris, but was to leave again immediately for the Baths of Biarritz.

The French have gained another victory over the Mountain Kabyles in Algeria.

The Algerian *Moniteur* describes a recent successful attack by a column of 3,000 men on a strongly posted tribe of Kabyle [illegible].

[illegible] and Duke PELISSIER are to distribute the Turkish medals to the French Army. Only the wounded and invalids are to be permitted to accept the medals. WALEWSKI had resumed his functions as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PELISSIER had a marked welcome on his arrival in Paris.

The harvest had terminated in the South of France, and was proceeding in the centre and North. It proved inferior beyond the Garonne and along the banks of the Rhine; middling between the Garonne and the Seine; but magnificent in every part of the country north of this last river. The new wheat brought to market was of a superior quality. There were immense arrivals of wheat at Marseilles.

Spain.

The intelligence from Madrid simply mentions that there is nothing new, and that quiet is reported throughout Spain.

[illegible] had taken amicable leave of the Queen. General [illegible] is appointed Spanish Minister to Paris.

O'DONNELL had not published the programme of his Ministry.

Distressing accounts had been received from Madrid in regard to the prevalence of the Cholera in that city.

Portugal.

Portugal has officially notified her adherence to the doctrine propounded by the Congress of Paris respecting the rights of neutrals and arbitration.

JOHN A. MARKIN, for many years United States Consul at Lisbon, died on the 3d inst., after an illness of only eight hours' duration.

Russia.

The Czar's coronation is now fixed for Sept. 6, new style.

According to the *Brussels Nord* it is postponed until Sept. 7—new style.

The *Nord* affirms that the Russian Government has made a concession of railway lines to capitalists, extending upwards of 3,000 English miles.

The Russians have notified that they are ready to give up Kars to the Turks. Russia still maintains that the Island of Serpents belongs to her, and it is rumored that NAPOLEON has sent a supplementary note to be inserted in the treaty to settle the point.

India and China.

Telegraphic advices anticipatory of the East India mail had been received. The dates are to July 10 from Bombay, where Exchange was quoted at 2.13¾. Money was easier, and Freights had declined. Trade was quiet.

At Calcutta, Exchange was steady, and Produce dull. Freights low. American ship-masters accepted 58 per ton to the United States.

Madeira.

The West India Mail conveyed disastrous accounts from Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been 5,000 cases of cholera, and 1,500 deaths, out of a population of 25,000. There was a deficiency in medicine and doctors and the dead remained unburied. Fires were kept burning to mitigate the pestilence arising from the putrifying bodies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The advices by the *Niagara* exerted no effect on the market for Cotton, which was steady at former rates. The sales of the two days preceding the departure of the *North American* amounted to 14,000 bales, including 3,000 to exporters and 2,000 to speculators. The market closed quiet at the quotations advised per *Africa*.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The prices in the market for Breadstuffs had been steadily climbing, and the tendency especially for the better descriptions was upward. Wheat was active, and for the better sorts an advance of 6d. ℔ bush. had been in many cases obtained. Flour was firm, and for prime brands 6d.@1s. higher. Yellow and mixed Corn had advanced 6d., and white was well maintained. The following are the quotations of Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.: Red Wheat, 8s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 9d.@10s.[illegible]; Western Canal Flour, [illegible]; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 33s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; Yellow Corn, 33s.; White, 31s.@35s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Beef unchanged and demand limited. Pork quiet at former rates. Lard steady, but a retail business only doing. Bacon dull. TALLOW weak, and quotations nominal, at 58s. for North American.

London Money Market.

The Money Market had undergone no material change since the departure of the *Africa*. Consols for Money closed on the 12th inst. at 95@95⅛.

The Latest Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening.—There was no prominent change today in the Stock Exchange on Monday. [illegible] the demand was still active. In Paris, on Monday, the Three Per Cents [illegible].

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress at a Dead Lock—New Propositions for Solving the Difficulty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Congress is at a dead lock. The Republicans had yesterday one majority on the vote to adhere, but with two of their number who lost their votes, and the Speaker, they have practically four majority.

The vote of both parties was larger than at any time since the election of Speaker.

CARLILE of Virginia, KEITT of South Carolina, and [illegible] of Missouri, are expected to-morrow, and some accessions to the Republicans.

There will be no adjournment, probably, before the end of the week. Mr. CLAYTON will bring forward his plan of settlement by means of a larger Conference Committee, and Mr. HAVEN has another for the House, suited to the views of the Fillmore men.

The Senate will, to-morrow, deal the final deathblow to the second Army bill by adhering to their disagreement. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, rose to a personal explanation. He then read an extract from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, containing a sketch of a speech made by Mr. TRUMBULL in that city, in which he (JONES) was represented as being a man who had never told a political truth in his life. He had been informed by Mr. TRUMBULL that he had been misreported, and he (JONES) therefore took this opportunity to have the correction made public.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, stated that he had used no such language in relation to Mr. JONES.

The Army bill was called up.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, said he was bound by no party ties, and had no other object for remaining in public life but the good of his country. He deeply deplored that the House had resolved to adhere to their amendment, as thereby the Senate was driven to the necessity of either receding or adhering. At a proper time he would introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of seven Members on the part of the Senate and eleven on the part of the House, to take into consideration the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Army bill, with the view of arranging the details and settling the differences between them, and report to their respective branches. The Senate had agreed to adhere to their amendment striking out the Kansas restriction, but notwithstanding he believed his proposition could be made acceptable. It would compromise the honor of neither, and might save the Army a disastrous blow, preserve peace in the Territory where now civil war prevails, and perhaps preserve the Union.

Mr. HUNTER, of Va., said no such resolution was now in order. By the Senate's adhering this bill would now be lost, but that which failed on Monday was now on the table of the House and might be taken up. To adhere would merely be to express an opinion relative to this bill. He understood, furthermore, that it was probable that a new bill would be introduced into the House by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. TOUCEY, of Conn., spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the action of the House in sending to the Senate an army bill declaring they would stop the wheels of government unless the Senate would yield their opinion and concur in the legislation of the House. He regarded this conduct as not simply unconstitutional, but in the highest degree revolutionary. If the House could enforce obnoxious legislation and coerce the Senate upon one subject, they might upon another. They might refuse appropriations for the Judiciary or Executive, unless the action of these departments of government were satisfactory to them.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of La., said the House have nothing to act upon, and expressed the hope that by general consent the Senate would take a vote first and let discussion go on afterwards.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the House were obliged to act as they did, since Mr. HUNTER had moved that the Senate insist, but did not ask a committee of conference. This was regarded by the House as an act of discourtesy, for it was usual for the insisting body to ask for a conference.

Mr. HUNTER replied he did not intend any discourtesy towards the House, nor did he suppose they so regarded it. The same course was adopted in the Civil bill, and the House receded. He thought that was the best way to settle the difficulty, and hence adopted that course.

Mr. SEWARD stated that he should not vote, that he had paired off with Mr. TOOMBS; and that Mr. FISH had paired off with Mr. FITZPATRICK.

The motion to adhere was then agreed to by yeas, 26; nays, 9, as follows:—

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of Tenn., Clayton, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Trumbull, Wilson and Wade.

Mr. CLAYTON then submitted the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. SEWARD objected.

The CHAIR said the resolution must lie over one day.

Mr. CLAYTON earnestly appealed to Mr. SEWARD to withdraw his objection and allow the matter to be discussed. This, he said, was an alarming crisis, and all possible means should be used to avert the loss of the army appropriations.

Mr. SEWARD said there was no Senator to whom he would more cheerfully yield in a matter of courtesy than to the Senator from Delaware, but on this point he could not yield consistently with his sense of duty. He entertained no fears or alarms of such disastrous consequences as Mr. CLAYTON had predicted. He had before seen times when it was feared that the country was in danger, but he thought there was no more real danger now than on previous occasions. Whether the two Houses agreed or disagreed, their action was constitutional, and he was willing to let the issue go to the country for their verdict. He was opposed to the appointment of a committee of seven to meet a committee of eleven of the House. It was an extraordinary and unusual course, and he never knew any good result from such measures. He was satisfied his course was right, and he therefore persisted in his objection.

No further business coming up, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, in view of the news from Kansas, and the differences between the two Houses, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution that a select Committee of thirteen be appointed by the Speaker to confer with a similar one of the Senate, to consider affairs in Kansas, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, if the resolution did no good it could do no harm.

Mr. MATTESON and others objected.

Mr. CAMPBELL then gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules on Monday for its introduction.

Mr. MACE, of Indiana, made an ineffectual motion to proceed to the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. MATTESON, of New-York, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the joint resolution on the annexation of Texas is irreparable by either of the contracting parties without the consent of the other, that it is not repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska act, and, therefore, Slavery, except for crime, in all that part of the former Province of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min. is, and remains prohibited; further asserting that the resolution on the annexation of Texas is a compromise between the Free and Slave States, and that any attempt for the admission of a greater number of Slave States north of that latitude is a violation of said compromise and a direct attack upon the harmony and stability of the Union.

Mr. DUNN, of Ind., moved that the preamble and resolutions be laid on the table.

Motion agreed to by 101 against 53.

Mr. SAGE, of N. Y., offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the propriety of reorganizing or abolishing the Criminal Court in the District of Columbia.

The House, on motion of Mr. COBB, of Georgia, concurred in the resolution of the Senate, suspending the 21st rule, in order that the former Army bill might be taken from the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made an unsuccessful suggestion that the House insist on its disagreement, and ask a Committee of Congress.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, moved the House recede from the Kansas proviso.

Motion negatived by 97 against 100.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, moved that the House adhere.

Motion agreed to by 96 against 97. Adjourned.

The Loss of the Nautilus.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 22.

The steward of the steamer *Nautilus* was picked up off Balize, nearly dead. He was so enfeebled and exhausted as to be unable to give any particulars concerning the fate of the vessel.

Death of Hon. James Meacham.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Hon. JAMES MEACHAM, Member of Congress, died here this morning, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain and lungs.

Letter from Mr. Sumner.

The following letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was miscarried or mislaid, so that the Committee did not receive it in season to read it at the Fitchburg Convention:

CRESSON, Alleghany Mountains, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I wish that I could be with the Young Men of Massachusetts at their proposed Convention; but I am so feeble still that I am constrained to keep away from all temptations and opportunities of labor. In writing this letter I transcend the rule prescribed by my physician.

We have been told, that "the duties of life are more than life," and I assure you, that the hardest part of my present lot is the enforced absence from public duties, and especially from that seat, where as a Senator from Massachusetts, it is my right, and also my strong desire at this moment, to be heard. But, in the coolness of the mountain retreat, where I now am, I begin already to gather hope of restoration to strength; if too tardily for the performance of any public duties during the session of Congress now about to close, yet in season to take part in the rally of the People for the protection of Liberty in Kansas and for the overthrow of the oligarchial Tyranny which now degrades our Republic.

Meanwhile I commit the cause, which we have at heart, to the generous sympathies of the people who will surely rise to smite the oppressor. Especially do I invoke the young. They are the natural guardians of Liberty. Thus has it been throughout all history; and never before in history did Liberty stand in greater need of their irresistible aid. It is the young who give a spontaneous welcome to Truth when she first appears as an unattended stranger. It is the young who open their souls with instinctive hospitality to the noble cause. The young men of Massachusetts act under natural impulses when they step forward as the body guard of the Republican Party.

When the great discoverer HARVEY first announced "the circulation of the blood," he was astonished to find that no person *upwards of forty* received this important truth. It was the young only who embraced it. More fortunate than this discovery, our cause rallies in its support alike the experience of age and the ardor of youth; but still it is in the glowing embrace of the young that it finds assurance of victory.

Were I able to make myself heard throughout the land, I would say to the young men everywhere who truly love Liberty: "Your candidate has been the renowned pioneer of civilization in unsettled wastes; associate yourselves with him now as pioneers of Liberty in the National Government; help him unfurl at Washington the flag which he first unfurled on the peaks of the Rocky Mountains; and be copartners with him in the true glory of redeeming our beloved country."

Present to the Young Men of Massachusetts, whom you represent, the assurance of my sincere interest in their happiness and welfare, and believe me, my dear Sir, with much regard,

Faithfully Yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

GEORGE H. HOYT, Esq., of the Committee, &c.

The preparations being made in New-Haven for a universal Fireman's Parade in that city promise to bring about the most imposing thing of the kind that ever took place in this country. The *Register* says that "letters are being received almost every day from engine companies in all parts of the Union, promising to be present." The affair will occupy three days, Sept. 4, 5, and 6.

[Advertisement.]

FLOWER GARDENS.—Ladies who enjoy the luxury of cultivating their own flower gardens, will find the Kalliston or Orient Water a most refreshing and desirable wash to use after exposure to the sun and wind, and when weary of exercise. It imparts vigor and health to the skin, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful. All the druggists and perfumers have it for sale. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GREEN and druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A very excellent programme of entertainment has been prepared for to-night at this favorite Theatre. The popular Scottish Drama of the "Lord of the Isles" still holds firm possession of this stage, and with it will be performed, to-night, the grand Pantomime of the "Red Gnome" and the Drama of the "Old Toll House."

[Advertisement.]

SPASMODIC ASTHMA.—The most severe cases of this terrible complaint have been cured by a few doses of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.; and in no instance has it failed to give immediate relief. Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. For sale by C. H. RING, HEGEMAN & CLARK, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Cynics of the medical schools are constrained to admit that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS banish disease from the stomach, liver and bowels, without reducing the strength of the patient. This is the greatest medical triumph of the Nineteenth Century.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to [illegible]—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANK, youngest child of Samuel and Mary Alburtis, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 200 West 21st-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 24, ROBERT M. K. BROWN. Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANCES BURNLEY, only daughter of Edward and Virginia F. Waller, aged 15 months and 19 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 40 10th-st.

In this City, on Sabbath, Aug. 24, ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, aged 23 years, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

The funeral will take place this day, (25th,) from Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Thomson's,) corner of Grand and Crosby sts., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, MARGARET ELEANOR, only child of John B. and Emma Doran, aged 6 years and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Madison-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 23, at his residence, No. 83 Perry-st., of typhoid fever, Lieut. THOS. H. BROWN, aged 41 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Meridian Lodge, No. 49 I. O. of O. F., the officers and members of the National Grays, Tenth Regiment, Capt. Raynor, and of second company National Grays, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Thaler, and the officers of First Division generally, of New-York State Militia, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Jane-st. M. E. Church, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 23, THOMAS WEBSTER, late merchant of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Alfred H. and Edward A. Webster, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 5th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 25, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, GEORGE REED, son of James Sherman, aged 17 years.

In Jamesburg, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 24, at the residence of her nephew, Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, Miss ANNA TURK, daughter of the late Ahasuerus Turk, of New-York City.

Her relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Sunday, Aug. 24, EMILIE FRANCES, daughter of William and Margaret Moore, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

At Piermont, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 15, of dysentery, after a short illness, SAMUEL EARLE, son of Wm. and Emily Holbertson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 23.

$7,000	Missouri 6s	86¾	150	Erie Railroad		60¼
500	Virginia 6s	93¼	[illegible]	do	b10	60¼
5,000	City 6s, '70	97½	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
5,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	102¾	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, new	100¾	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	91¾	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
3,000	do	91¾	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. Rights	114	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Fr. bs. w. p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	T. H. & A. 2d m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank of New-York	117	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	106	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. So. & N. Ia. RR.		[illegible]
[illegible]	Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Merch. Ex. Bank	10[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Ohio L. & T. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
100	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central R.		100½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena & Chic. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev'd & Toledo R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	New-Jersey Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Central R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Panama Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. Cent. RR.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do		[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port continues active in the business of importation, the returns for the past week showing entries in Dry Goods and General Merchandise to the total amount of $5,663,922, against $3,166,925 the corresponding week last August, and against $3,029,000 the same week in August, 1854. The Export movement in both Domestic Produce and Gold was comparatively light. Of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the total clearances are $836,273, against $714,658 same week last year; and of Specie, $883,000, against $1,554,636 the same week last year. The Cunarder *Asia* and the Havre packet *Arago*—the latter sailing on Saturday, with $862,000—are both favorite steamers, and the falling off in the Gold remittances of the week is to be ascribed to the moderate ruling and rather light trade demand for Foreign Bills. The rates in London, 109⅞@⅝, are a fraction within the Specie rate, and, although the terms on Paris justify the use of Gold, with the premium of about ¾ ℔ cent. understood to be allowed at the Bank of France, the sales of bills on the Continent for ready money, for both packets, were quite moderate. After the General Appropriation Bills, with the exception of that for the Army, were perfected at Washington on Wednesday, the disbursements from the Sub-Treasury assumed more activity, and notwithstanding the continued heavy receipts for duties, the accumulation of the week at the office in this city, including all the accounts, is only $268,777. The total of Gold Coin and Bullion in the office on Saturday afternoon stood $14,080,533 against $13,821,755 at the close of the previous week. This return is probably the maximum of the season, the disbursements at the close of the past week being considerably in advance of the receipts. The gain above noted and the shipments of the week, without further increase from California, made an apparent difference of $1,151,777 against the reserve of Specie in the Banks, which stood on the last statement, $12,806,673, but as the week opened on a rising average the loss on the official report to be made up this afternoon is not likely to be over half this sum, if so much. Another California half-monthly remittance will be due in a few days and will probably reach Bank in season to tell, at least partially, upon the averages of the following Monday.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, and which we published in tabular form this day week, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st August, amounted to..$133,060,000

Add three weeks in August	16,699,327
Total to date	$149,759,327
Against same time, 1855	94,285,617
Increase to date	$55,473,710

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from 1st January to 1st August..$47,102,000

Add three weeks in August	4,692,768
Total to date	$51,794,768
Against same time, 1855	39,340,590
Increase to date	$12,454,[illegible]

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st August, inst..$19,502,000

Add three weeks in August	2,988,062
Total to date	$22,490,062
Against same time, 1855	22,397,699
Increase to date	$92,363

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	1,215	$61,646	650	$31,336
Flour, bbls.	6,058	52,214	18,763	136,339
Corn Meal, bbls.	298	1,369	2,501	10,073
Wheat, bushels	—	—	126,928	209,946
Corn, bushels	38,861	38,860	59,361	42,073
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	158	11,171	936	22,082
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	895	12,414	153	5,943
Total Produce		$167,436		$450,886
Miscellaneous		547,227		375,386
Total for the week		$714,663		$836,274

The following were the operations at the Treasury of the United States on Saturday:

Paid on Treasury Account	$186,286
Received on Treasury Account	151,140
Balance on Treasury Account	10,121,749
Paid for Assay Office	5,830
Paid on Disbursing Checks	164,158

The course of the Stock Exchange during the week past was somewhat unsettled on Thursday by the tone of the financial news from abroad, as reported in the arrival of steamer *Africa*, but in the main the tendency was a decided improvement in nearly all the prominent Railway Shares which felt the influence of the very favorable earnings reported for July, and in the case of New-York and Erie, the publication of the official report of the earnings and expenditures of nine months of the current Railway year. The largest prices were reached on Friday afternoon, and upon the early sales of Saturday. At the close the market was ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. off on Erie, and something less buoyant on other Stocks. The transfers of the New-York Central were reopened on Saturday, after the payment of the August dividend, and the settlement of accounts and deliveries between the Brokers were universally heavy. It passed off without excitement, the cash stock closing with sales at 86¼ at the Board on Saturday, the same as on Friday afternoon.

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCK PRICES.

	Saturday, Aug. 9.	Saturday, Aug. 16.	Saturday, Aug. 23.
Virginia 6s	93¾	93¼	93¼
Missouris	86	86¼	86⅝
Tennessees	94	93	93
New-York Central	86½	85¼	86¼
Erie	60½	59⅝	60@59⅞
Reading	86¾	86⅛	86⅞
Toledo	74½	73¼	73⅞
Galena	108	106½	107¼
Michigan Central	90¼	89⅞	91¼
Southern Michigan	90¾	88	89¾
Panama	96⅜	98⅝	96⅞
Illinois Centrals	92	91	91¼
Clev. & Pittsburg	59	57½	57⅞
Rock Island	92¼	91¾	93
Pennsylvania Coal	96⅜	95⅜	94¼ exd.
Del. and Hudson	119	119	119

The Money Market through the week was active for Discounts, both at Bank and outside. The Discount Brokers were offering prime names, 60 to 90 days, 8@8½ ℔ cent., and longer dates at 9 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and fair or second-grade paper at from 10@12 ℔ cent. These terms indicate ½@1 ℔ cent. higher interest than the currency of the previous week or ten days. The demand at Bank from regular dealers is not generally excessive, but in the case of some of the larger institutions, doing business mainly with the importers, the offering is ahead of their current income, which tends to throw a larger amount of this particular description of paper than usual, so early in the season, to the Discount Brokers. It is satisfactory to the general interests of the country, and some evidence of caution on the part of the regular trade, to know that the Discount market owes its large offering for the moment mainly to excessive importations, of a speculative character, which have not been realized upon. Meanwhile, demand loans, on Wall-street, have assumed more ease in supply, and upon Stock collaterals—the gross amount of which held among the Brokers under hypothecation has heretofore been greatly misunderstood, as well as exaggerated—Money is had at 7 ℔ cent.

Private letters received on Saturday from New-Orleans represent the damage to the Cotton crop on and near the Mississippi River from the late rain storms as quite serious. Advices as far up as Natchez speak of the injury to the fields over which the storm swept as extensive and in many instances irreparable. The Sugar cane was also prostrated in some localities, but being a later crop the damage, it is thought, may be partially repaired in time for the Fall gathering. In regard to the yield of the Wheat harvest in Ohio and the Genesee District in this State we hear that the amount or weight of Grain is not equal to the promise of the sheaf when first harvested. The case is otherwise in Illinois and Wisconsin, and the Canadian crop is also said to turn out well. The Red Wheat of the South and Southwest was never finer or so much in favor for milling and export as this season, and the trade with Georgia and Tennessee is rapidly on the increase *via* railroad to Savannah and Charleston, and thence by steamer or sailing vessels to New-York.

We have been permitted to read private letters of high mercantile authority, from the South of France, as late as Aug. 5, on the subject of the Grain crop in Europe, which put a much more encouraging prospect for the export movement of the United States than the English advices by the same and preceding steamers. Writing under date of Marseilles, July 29, and reaffirming the same general views by letter of Aug. 5, written after the sudden and heavy decline in London and Liverpool was made known at Marseilles, the opinion is expressed that heavy supplies will be required from the United States, or will find a market at fair prices to make good the deficiency in the harvest in the south of France, in Italy and on the Peninsula. The growing crop in France is represented as promising fair in the northern and middle Provinces, while the South will not give half an ordinary harvest. All over the country the Wheat resembles very much the appearance of the crop of 1846-47, which proved so deficient in weight of Grain. The sheaves, it is remarked, will give abundant straw, "but are spare in Grain." The old stocks in granary are much reduced, and the expected supplies from the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff, our authority thinks, will not be realized. The Spanish harvest will be light, if not a partial failure, by reason of the civil commotion, and Naples has interdicted the export of Grain. The arrivals at Marseilles were very large in June, equal to 200,000 imperial quarters English; in July, 300,000 quarters, and the first three days in August, 100,000 quarters, notwithstanding which the demand continued active, prices advancing to the close of July, and the confidence of the trade firm to the latest date.

The letters in question are addressed to a leading banking-house here, and are evidently prepared with care, as a guide in the transactions of Exchange based upon Grain shipments. We quote them not without a sense of distrust in the views of the writer, so far as the general markets of Europe are concerned, arising from the contradictory nature of the English circulars, and the fact that the Greek houses here, who are supposed to be well and *early* advised in all that relates to the Grain trade on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, have not yet moved in our market; though, on the other hand, it may be said that their opinion and action earlier in the season were not up to the prices which ruled in England and France in June and July, and of which prompt advantage was taken by other speculators.

The Anthracite Coal Trade from the Schuylkill and Lehigh region the past week, and for the season is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	49,349	1,878,889	1,[illegible]
Schuylkill Canal	28,838	646,814	651,069
Lehigh Canal	43,784	864,148	720,060
Lehigh Railroad	6,094	48,794	New.
Total Tonnage		3,727,845	3,908,[illegible]

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Accident to the Arabia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You will oblige me by publishing the following extract from a letter which I have just received from Halifax, respecting the Arabia:

She arrived here about 11 o'clock on Friday morning, having been detained off the harbor by fog. We pumped the water out of the fore peak, then removed the coal, and made a good and secure passage for the water under the coal. We also stuffed oakum in the leak from the inside, and shored the fore peak off as well as we could, and sent a diver down, who put oakum and tallow in the leak from the outside.

Before she left we ascertained that one of her donkey engine pumps, of 2¼ inches, could keep pace with the leak, whereas she has four pumps connected with the engine, of 10 inches each, four deck hand pumps, of 7 inches, and two pumps which were put in the fore hold, of 2¾ inches each, making in all six steam pumps and six hand pumps. I got the Admiral to hold a survey on her; he sent the master of the flag ship and the foreman of the shipwrights of the Dockyard; before she sailed I read to the passengers a copy of their report to the Admiral.

Its purport was, that "the ship was making about 18 tons of water an hour, and this has been cleared by one donkey engine. There are very ample appliances to clear a much larger leak, if necessary, as well as six pumps, which can be worked by hand. From the mode adopted in-board to keep out the water, it will serve to strengthen the bows, and from the mode adopted out-board, from allowing oakum to suck into the leak, it is probable that it will diminish; and we further think, from what we have seen, and the reports of the divers, that the ship can proceed to England in safety."

After reading this to the passengers, I told them I would give them an hour to make up their minds; those who did not wish to go could have their money returned in full, or a passage in the *Canada*. They expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and I believe about 25 landed here; I also put two more boats on board. I feel quite sure in my own mind she will go home all right.

I may add, from myself, that the pumping capacity of the *Arabia* is over 1,000 tons per hour, by injecting from the ship instead of from the sea.

Your obedient servant, E. CUNARD.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 22.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day, 850 bales. Sales for the week, 3,800 bales. Increase in the receipts over those of last year, 409,000 bales. Receipts of new, 200 bales, against 4,748 last year. *Freights*—Dull. STERLING EXCHANGE, 9¾ ℔ cent. premium. COFFEE—Sales of the week, 3,300 bags, at prices ranging from 10½c.@10¾c. Stock, 36,000 bags. CORN, 70c.@77c. BAGGING, 14c.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The imports of the past week have been:

Dry Goods	$106,602	Copper and Copper Ore	$[illegible],240
Iron and Steel	35,271		
Hemp	124,135	Other articles	277,258
Total			$613,615

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 43⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48⅝; Long Island Railroad, 13¾; Morris Canal, 13¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Havre—Mrs. Gen. Morgan, Hon. J. K. Miller, F. L. Miller, U. S. Consul for Bordeaux, Mr. Fabricotti, Consul for Sardinia, Messrs. C. Beer, B. Steiner, Mr. Seaton, Miss Grinnell, F. Chevalier, Max Good, Julius Schneller, Otto Schneller, T. Hoffbauer, F. Vogel, Mr. Hunsinger and 3 children, E. G. Moulton, M. G. Dohan, E. E. Anthor, wife and child, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. Muse, S. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Valble, Miss Butt, Mr. Butt, Miss Helen P. Dubois, Mrs. J. Macken and son, E. Credin, A. M. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Varet and 2 children, Mrs. Salade, Mrs. C. B. Hotchkiss and child, A. Legeux, Jules Plunket, N. B. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Dash, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Miss E. M. Sheffield, E. Freitel, Miss E. Smith, E. Scheidecker, C. Weber, Mrs. L. Chanchia, Mr. and Mrs. Donelli, Mr. and Mrs. Kissell, 3 children and 2 nurses, Mr. and Mrs. Panon, A. Alvarez, E. Hansen, E. Wadham, W. S. Aingle, J. Selias, Mrs. Potter, D. Cesares, G. Walker, Mr. Saunders, J. Allaholer and child, L. Altchaler, Mr. Bossen and wife, L. H. Garrard, G. Battley, W. D. Hutchinson, G. H. Hutchinson, G. Haas, J. A. Tschopp, L. de Markas, E. Bachmann, F. Grimm, Mr. Barth, F. Clerget and child, Mr. and Mrs. Boisteel, Messrs. Jawarowski, Kelly, Lieut. C. Aris, Mr. E. Kern, Mrs. P. de la Charrie, Mrs. G. Bebe and child, Mrs. Gerelowt, Mr. Keck, Judge H. M. Spofford, P. F. Forbes, Mr. Boussatou, M. De Conrval, M. De Villeneuve, Miss Beach, Mrs. Porter, Mr. Liebert, Mrs. Knauth—Total, 134.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—T. J. Threlkeld, J. L. Lillibanet, R. Evans, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Sawyer, Wm. H. Wilkinson, Warren Cook, J. H. Stearns, Henry E. Hull, John Lockwood, lady and child, S. E. Lyon and lady, B. B. Clay and lady, F. G. Maguire, Mr. Mare, Mr. Griffin, E. M. Holmes, A. Downs, Thomas H. Booth, H. Monteleone and servant, J. B. Lowry, Miss Ann C. Minor, C. T. Bucknor, Mrs. J. H. Bucknor, E. A. Wells, lady and child, Miss Hall, Mrs. W. B. Merritt, James A. Avery, F. Curran, P. H. Watson, C. E. Savage, F. Schenck [illegible] and [illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—[illegible] McCaskey, G. H. Levy, Mrs. G. Pringle, 2 children and servant, [illegible] Miss [illegible] Robert Fisher, Dr. Clapp, Mr. Lazarus, E. A. Friable, E. H. Wright and lady, Mrs. George Harvey, Mr. Livingston, John [illegible], John Hill, J. B. Atwood, John Mahoney, John Ouggans, H. [illegible]

SUN AND MOON—THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets.... 6 41 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook.. 1 32 | Gov. Island.. 4 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, AUG. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co. Ship G. [illegible], Liverpool; [illegible] American Eagle, Moore, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Sarah (Br.), Ross, Glasgow, Toronto & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Ship Fanny McHenry, (of Philadelphia) Smith, Cadiz July 19, with salt to master. [illegible]

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.) [illegible], Bremen [illegible], with mdse. and 266 passengers to Hennings, Muller [illegible]

Ship Cambria, (of Bath,) Perry, Cronstadt [illegible]

Ship Defender, Beauchamp, Callao 97 ds., via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with guano to G. Roberts.

Bark Vickery, South, Gambia [illegible], with [illegible] to A. Machado.

Brig Bolivario, (Span.) Matas, Barcelona [illegible], with wine to Aguirre & Galway.

[illegible]

WIND—From S. W.

ARRIVED....SUNDAY, Aug. 24.

Steamship Jamestown, Elliott, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. [illegible]

[illegible]

Propeller Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Propeller Sachem, Clouthier, Hartford.

Propeller Shetucket, Goss, Norwich.

Propeller Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

Propeller Westchester, Clarke, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Below.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Latham, Liverpool July [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Lane, West & Co.

Ship Columbia, Hutchinson, Liverpool, July [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Uncle Joe, from ——. (By pilot-boat Christian Berg, No. 16.)

Ship Chase, Denise, Liverpool July [illegible].

Also 1 brig.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, for Havre; Nashville, for Charleston; Alabama, for Savannah. Ships Endymion, for Liverpool; Havre, for Havre, and others.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]